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The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1871. NUMBER 133.

WASHINGTON.

Sumner's One-Term Constitutional Amendment Offered in the Senate.

The Senator's Remarks in Support of His Proposition.

Another Long Debate on the House Amnesty Bill.

Sumner's Civil Rights Amendment Rejected by One Vote.

Further Consideration Postponed till After the Holidays.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE AMNESTY BILL IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—After six hours spent in profitless discussion, the Senate adjourned for the holiday recess, leaving the Amnesty bill unacted upon. The only amendment which was added to the bill came from Mr. Morton, and it was only successful after a third trial, by the close vote of 28 to 26. This amendment is aimed at Vance, contesting the seat from North Carolina, and makes him ineligible by providing that no one whose election to office was void at the passage of the bill shall be aided or made valid by its provisions. Sumner's equal rights amendment, which he pertinaciously urged all day, was lost—30 to 29. Mr. Sawyer and Kellogg both made strong speeches urging the immediate passage of the Amnesty bill as a remedy for the Southern troubles, asserting that the proscription of the best men in the Southern States opened the door for fraud and corruption to the part of the worst kind of adventurers, who were thereby enabled to get office at the South. Logan also denounced those who would further continue to punish the South, and hit hard at Morton for his desire to defeat the measure through personal motives.

MORE LIGHT WANTED.

The Postmaster General, a short time since, received a letter from Senator Harlan, saying he had information that an effort was making to remove the Postmaster at Storm Lake, La., and appoint the editor of the Storm Lake Pilot because he had declared for Mr. Allison for United States Senator. Mr. Harlan further said he could not believe the member from that district would sanction a change for such a reason, and he, therefore, requested the Postmaster General to suspend action in the matter to allow further investigation. The salary of this office for 1870 was two dollars.

COMMERCIAL PROJECT.

General Rosecrans is presenting a plan for the promotion of commerce and amity between the people of the United States and Mexico by encouraging the citizens of the United States to aid Mexico in the development of her resources.

SOUTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

The present South Carolina delegation in Congress appear to be extremely indifferent as to what turn political affairs take in that State. Senator Sawyer says that he is perfectly willing that Scott should be impeached, and he is of opinion that such an event would have a beneficial effect on the Republican party, not only in South Carolina, but also in other Southern States. Well-informed parties recently from Charleston are of opinion that Bowen will succeed in his impeachment programme, as members of the Legislature will be unable to resist the force of public opinion now being brought to bear upon them to secure this end. John M. Morris, Executive Clerk of the Senate, charged by the Administration organ with complicity in South Carolina bond swindles, announced this morning that he will test the truth of these reports in court.

[To the Associated Press.]

PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—A Presidential proclamation declares that on and after the 1st of January next, so long as merchandise imported from any other country, excepting the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, into ports of Spain and the islands adjacent thereto, in vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, shall be exempt from discriminating duties; any such duties on merchandise [illegible] entered in the United States in Spanish vessels, excepting from the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, shall be discontinued and abolished.

THE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION AND RETRENCHMENT

held a meeting this morning, and after an arrangement of some matters, details, etc., completed the organization, and adjourned to meet in New York on the 3d of January, to commence their examinations at that point under authority of the Senate instructions.

AID FOR CHICAGO.

A despatch to the Secretary of the Navy, from Captain Nicholson, commanding the flagship Lancaster, with the Atlantic fleet, enclosed a draft of £60, contributed by the Commander-in-Chief, officers, and crew of that ship, for the Chicago fire sufferers.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. SUMNER introduced the following joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, confining the President to one term:

WHEREAS, For many years there has been an increasing conviction among the people, without distinction of party, that the one wielding the vast patronage of President should not be a candidate for re-election; and whereas this conviction has found expression in the warning of illustrious citizens, and in repeated proposals for an amendment to the constitution [illegible] the President to one term;

WHEREAS, Andrew Jackson was so fully impressed with the peril to republican institutions from temptation acting on the President who is wielding the vast power of his office as a candidate for President, that in his first annual message he called attention to it; that in his second annual message, after setting forth the design of the constitution to secure [illegible] the healthful and equitable administration of each department of the government [illegible] and then proceeded to declare: "In order [illegible] that this appointment may, as far as possible, be placed beyond the reach of any improper influence; in order that they may approach the solemn [illegible] of the highest office in the gift of a free people [illegible] to any other course than the [illegible] of constitutional duty, and that the security [illegible] independence be rendered as strong as the [illegible] of the power and weakness of its possessor will [illegible] I cannot too earnestly invite your attention to the propriety of promoting such an amendment of the constitution as will render him ineligible after one term of service." And then again, in his third [illegible] the same President renewed this appeal.

WHEREAS, William Henry Harrison, following in the footsteps of Andrew Jackson, felt it a primary duty, in accepting his nomination as President, [illegible] the principle in these explicit words: "Among the principles proper to be adopted by any Executive sincerely desirous to restore the administration to its original simplicity and purity, I deem the following of importance: First, To confine his service to a single term." And then, in a public speech during the canvass, which ended in his election, he said: [illegible] and he concluded by pledging himself before [illegible] if elected President of the United States, to lay down at the end of the term, faithfully, that high trust at the feet of the people.

WHEREAS, Henry Clay, though differing much from Andrew Jackson, united with him on the one-term principle, and publicly enforced it in a speech [illegible] where, after asking for a provision to render a President ineligible [illegible] of the United States after a service of one term, he explained the necessity of the amendment by saying: "Much observation and deliberate reflection have satisfied me that too much of the time, the thoughts, and energies [illegible] are occupied during the first term in securing his re-election. The public business, consequently, suffers." And then, again, in a letter dated [illegible] 1842, while setting forth what he calls the principal objects [illegible] the common desire and exertions of the Whig party, the same statesman names an amendment to the constitution limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a single term.

WHEREAS, The Whig party, in its National Convention at Baltimore, May 1, 1844, nominated Henry Clay [illegible] with a platform where a single term for the Presidency is declared to be among the great principles of the Whig party; principles inseparable from the public honor and prosperity, to be maintained and advanced by the election of these candidates, which [illegible] at an immense meeting in Monument [illegible] addressed by Daniel Webster, when it was resolved that the limitation of the President [illegible] term was among the objects for which the Whig party will unceasingly strive until their efforts are crowned with signal and triumphant success.

WHEREAS, In the same spirit, and in harmony with these authorities, another statesman, Benjamin F. Wade, at the close of his long service in the Senate, moved an amendment of the constitution confining the President to one term, and in his speech on that occasion, Feb. 15, 1866, said: "The [illegible] resolution is no new impulse of mine. I have long been an advocate of the principle contained [illegible] years, and I have derived strong [illegible] which I entertain on the subject, from my [illegible] observation of the workings of the government [illegible] to elect a President of the United States who has not been tempted to use the vast [illegible] to his own opinions to advance his [illegible]" and, after exposing at length the [illegible] of this amendment, the Senator further declared: "There are defects in the constitution, and this is the most glaring [illegible] let us have resolution to apply the remedy."

WHEREAS, These testimonies, revealing the intense and wide-spread convictions of the American people, are enforced by the friendly observations of de Tocqueville, the remarkable Frenchman, to whom our country owes such great and lasting obligations in the [illegible] Democracy in America, where [illegible] words of singular clearness and force [illegible] and corruption are vices natural to elective government, but when the chief of the government can be re-elected, these vices extend indefinitely, and compromise the existence of a country. When a [illegible] seeks success by intrigue, his maneuvers can operate only over circumscribed space. On the contrary, [illegible] the chief of the government enters the ranks of candidates, he borrows for his own purpose the force of the government. In the first case, it is one man with his feeble means; in the second, it is [illegible] itself, with its immense resources, which intrigues and corrupts." And then, again, the same [illegible] studied our country so closely, records [illegible] that it is impossible to consider the ordinary course of affairs in the United States without perceiving that the desire to be re-elected dominates the thoughts of the President; that all the policy of his administration tends to this point; that his most indifferent acts are subordinated to this object [illegible] moment of crisis approaches, individual interest is substituted in his mind for general interest.

WHEREAS, All these concurring voices, whose patriotism, experience and reason bear testimony, have additional value at a moment when the country is looking anxiously to a reform of the civil service, for the plain reason that peril from the Chief Magistrate, so long as he is exposed to temptation, surpasses that from any other quarter, and thus the first stage in this much-desired reform is the one-term principle, that the President, who exercises the appointing power reaching into all parts of the country, and holding in subordination a multitudinous army of office holders, shall be absolutely without a motive or inducement to employ it for any other purpose than the public good; and

WHEREAS, The character of republican institutions requires that the Chief Magistrate shall be above all suspicion of using the machinery of which he is the official head to promote his own personal aims, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives &c., that the following article is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution, to wit:

ARTICLE 1, Section 1: No person who has held once the office of President of the United States shall be thereafter eligible to that office.

SECTION 2. This amendment shall not take effect until after the 4th of March, 1873.

Mr. SUMNER, in introducing the amendment, said: I shall content myself with a brief remark. This is an era of civil-service reform, and the President of the United States, in his message, has already called our attention to that important subject, and made recommendations with reference to it. It may be remembered that I hailed that message at once as it was read from the desk. I forbore, then, to state that I missed one important recommendation—a very important recommendation—one without which all other recommendations, I fear, may be futile. I missed a recommendation of an amendment to the constitution in conformity with the best precedents of our history, and with the recommendations of illustrious men, limiting the person holding the office of President to one term. Sir, that is the initial point of civil service reform. That is the first stage in that great reform. The scheme of the President is the play of Hamlet without Hamlet. I propose by the amendment that I offer to see that Hamlet be brought into the play. [Laughter.]

Mr. SHERMAN. Does the gentleman propose to postpone the play of Civil Service Reform until we adopt this amendment?

Mr. SUMNER. No; but I propose to put Hamlet in the play. It will not take long to do it.

The joint resolution was read and laid over.

Mr SUMNER called attention to the fact that the amendment was not to go into effect till March 4, 1873, and therefore would not interfere with the preferences of Senators for any particular candidate for next year.

ALABAMA SENATORSHIP.

Mr. THURMAN offered a resolution to admit Goldthwaite, of Alabama, to a seat in the Senate pending the investigation by the Committee on Privileges and Elections of his right to the seat. It was in accordance, he said, with the uniform practice in such cases to admit the Senator having *prima facie* claim to the seat pending the investigation of his claim.

Mr. SHERMAN was opposed to admitting Goldthwaite, because evidence has been laid before the Senate that several of the members of the Legislature which elected him held their own seats by fraud and violence, and others were ineligible under the Fourteenth Amendment.

AMNESTY BILL.

Pending discussion, the morning hour expired, and unfinished business, the House General Amnesty bill, was taken up. The pending amendment was Mr. Morton's, providing that the act shall not be construed so as to validate the election of anybody to an office under the United States Government who was at the time of his election ineligible by law. The amendment was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS.

Ames,	Ferry (Mich.),	Pool,
Anthony,	Flanagan,	Pratt,
Buckingham,	Frelinghuysen,	Ramsey,
Caldwell,	Hamlin,	Rice,
Carpenter,	Morrill (Me.),	Sawyer,
Chandler,	Morrill (Vt.),	Scott,
Clayton,	Morton,	Spencer,
Conkling,	Nye,	Sumner,
Corbett,	Pomeroy,	Windom—28.
Edmunds,		

NAYS.

Alcorn,	Hill,	Schurz,
Bayard,	Hitchcock,	Sherman,
Blair,	Johnston,	Stevenson,
Casserly,	Kellogg,	Stockton,
Cooper,	Kelly,	Thurman,
Davis (Ky.),	Lewis,	Tipton,
Davis (W. Va.),	Logan,	Trumbull,
Fenton,	Norwood,	Vickers,
Ferry (Conn.),	Robertson,	West—29.
Hamilton (Md.),	Saulsbury,	

Mr. Sumner's amendment to the supplementary Civil Rights bill then came up.

Mr. THURMAN made a point that it was not in order, because it was a measure which, if it stand alone, could be passed by a majority vote, while the pending bill required a two-thirds vote.

Mr. TRUMBULL raised the point that the amendment was not in order, because it would require the approval of the President to become a law, whereas the Amnesty bill could become a law without the President's approval. This point was discussed at length by Messrs. TRUMBULL, CARPENTER, EDMUNDS, CONKLING, THURMAN, and DAVIS (Ky). Both points were overruled by the Chair.

Mr. THURMAN appealed from the decision of the Chair upon his point of order, and the decision was sustained—yeas, 28; nays, 26.

Mr. Sumner's amendment was then rejected by the following vote:

YEAS.

Ames,	Ferry (Mich.),	Pratt,
Anthony,	Flanagan,	Ramsey,
Brownlow,	Frelinghuysen,	Rice,
Buckingham,	Hamlin,	Sherman,
Caldwell,	Kellogg,	Spencer,
Carpenter,	Morrill (Vt.),	Sumner,
Chandler,	Morton,	West,
Clayton,	Nye,	Wilson,
Conkling,	Patterson,	Windom—29.
Corbett,	Pomeroy,	
Edmunds,		

NAYS.

Alcorn,	Hamilton (Ind.),	Robertson,
Bayard,	Hill,	Saulsbury,
Blair,	Hitchcock,	Sawyer,
Boreman,	Johnston,	Schurz,
Casserly,	Kelly,	Scott,
Cooper,	Lewis,	Stevenson,
Davis (Ky.),	Logan,	Stewart,
Davis (W. Va.),	Morrill (Me.),	Thurman,
Fenton,	Norwood,	Tipton,
Ferry (Conn.),	Pool,	Trumbull—30.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered an amendment which would exclude all members of Congress, succeeding the Thirty-fifth, who participated in the rebellion, which was lost, the vote being: Yeas, 27; nays, 31.

Mr. PRATT offered an amendment providing that the removal of disabilities should not give persons so relieved any status in the court which they do not now possess in asserting their claims against the United States. Lost—yeas, [illegible]; nays, 34.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend by striking out the exceptions in the bill, and excepting instead only members of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-Seventh Congress who aided the rebellion, Judges of the Supreme Courts of the United States, and heads of the departments of the government in 1860 and 1861, who joined in the rebellion. Lost—yeas, 4; nays, 54.

Mr. MORTON offered in different language substantially the same amendment offered by him yesterday and rejected this morning, and it was adopted by a vote of 28 to 26.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment, which was rejected—yeas, 22; nays, 31.

Mr. MORTON offered an amendment excluding from the operation of the bill all who are or have been, within twelve months, members of the Ku-Klux Klan. Lost—yeas, 27; nays, 28.

Mr. CONKLING offered substantially the same amendment offered by Mr. Pratt. It was again rejected—yeas, 21; nays, 32.

Mr. PRATT offered an amendment excluding members of the Ku-Klux organization. Lost—yeas, 27; nays, 29.

The bill, having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, and the question was taken on concurring in the adoption of Mr. Morton's amendment adopted in committee.

The amendment was concurred in—yeas, 29; nays, 26.

Mr. SUMNER again offered in the Senate his supplementary civil rights bill.

Mr. KELLOGG opposed it, and urged the passage of the bill as it came from the House, as a matter of justice and sound policy. The people of the South had naturally affiliated with the Republican party, but they were opposed to it now because it was identified in their minds with the laws that oppress them, subject them to heavy and grinding taxation, and put them at the mercy of loafers, thieves, and adventurers.

Mr. THURMAN denounced Mr. Sumner's amendment as proposing the most flagrant violation of the constitution he had ever proposed.

Mr. ROBERTSON wished to call the attention of the country to the fact that men who proclaimed themselves as friends of amnesty had voted to trammel the bill with amendments.

Mr. SAWYER was confident that this Congress would very soon pass an amnesty bill, and he was willing to wait for it for the sake of getting a properly framed bill.

Mr. LOGAN charged that certain Senators who had urged the passage of an amnesty bill had to-day voted for amendments intended to delay the bill until the committee should have reported on the claim of one man to a seat in the Senate—referring to Governor Vance, of North Carolina. He had himself seen men on the floor of the Senate button-holing Senators to postpone the bill until that case should be settled. The measure was now defeated for the time, and, therefore, he appealed to its friends not to press it further just now.

At 6 p. m., without acting on the bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

GENERAL DEBATE.

Mr. BLAIR (Mo.) made a speech in favor of general amnesty. While Mr. Blair was speaking a message was received from the President in answer to a resolution calling for information about Cuban matters, but as the order of the House yesterday was that no business should be done to-day, the Chairman declined to open the message, although a desire to have it printed was expressed by Messrs. Banks, Hoar and Kerr.

Mr. BURNETT characterized Mr. Blair's speech as so monstrous in sentiment and so extraordinary that every representative from Missouri was bound to repudiate it.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

In the course of the session the Chairman reconsidered his position in regard to the President's message, and opened it as Speaker *pro tempore*.

HOLIDAY RECESS.

The House adjourned till the 8th of January.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The barometer will probably continue to rise to-night in New England, with a falling temperature. A falling barometer will prevail on Friday very generally east of the Mississippi, with cloud and snow west of the Apalachian range. Easterly winds will increase in the South Atlantic coast, with threatening weather and rain. Southeast winds, with rain, on the Gulf coast. The lowest barometer will move northeastward over Iowa and Missouri. Cloudy weather will extend over the Middle and Eastern States, with southwestly winds. By Friday evening the area of lowest temperature will pass northeast into New Brunswick. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic coast to-night.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 21.—Cattle inactive; the very best sale to-day was at 5 1-2a6 1-2c; first quality, 5a6 1-2c; medium, 3 7-8a5c; inferior and ordinary, 3a3 7-8c. Receipts, 1,504; sales, 1,293.

Hogs—Fair demand; supply good; quoted at 8 1-4a8 3-4c. Net receipts, 7,583.

Sheep—Light supply; good sheep brisk; common slow; quoted at 3a5 1-2c. Receipts, 1,198.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Record of Yesterday's Proceedings at Springfield.

Another Plan of Congressional Apportionment.

Both Houses Adjourn for the Holiday Recess.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CORRECTION.

SPRINGFIELD Ill., Dec. 21.—By an unfortunate mistake the names of the following gentlemen, who voted for the Apportionment bill last Tuesday did not appear in the list published in Wednesday's TRIBUNE. Out of justice to them they are now given: Easley, Efner, Fonke, Frew, Fuller, Funk, Gelbraith, Gass, Galloway, Haines, Hawes, Hay, Humphrey, Hunter, Jones of Marshall, Kenny, King of Cook, King of Jersey, Koerner, and Langston.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

The following plan of Congressional apportionment has been submitted by Senator Flagg, and varies in some respects from the one published in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

First District—Alexander, Pulaski, Massac, Pope, Union, Johnson, Williamson, Jackson, Perry, Randolph.

Second District—Hardin, Gallatin, Saline, Franklin, Hamilton, White, Edwards, Wabash, Wayne, Jefferson.

Third District—Richland, Lawrence, Crawford, Jasper, Effingham, Shelby, Cumberland, Clark, Moultrie.

Fourth District—Washington, Clinton, Marion, Clay, Fayette, Bond, Montgomery.

Fifth District—Monroe, St. Clair, Madison, Macoupin.

Sixth District—Jersey, Calhoun, Greene, Scott, Pike, Adams.

Seventh District—Brown, Cass, Morgan, Menard, Sangamon, Christian.

Eighth District—Coles, Edgar, Douglas, Vermilion, Champaign, Piatt.

Ninth District—Livingston, Ford, Iroquois, Kankakee, Will.

Tenth District—Macon, Logan, DeWitt, McLean, Mason.

Eleventh District—Tazewell, Peoria, Woodford, Marshall, Stark, Putnam.

Twelfth District—Fulton, Knox, Henry, Rock Island.

Thirteenth District—Schuyler, McDonough, Hancock, Henderson, Warren, Mercer.

Fourteenth District—Whiteside, Carroll, Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Ogle.

Fifteenth District—Bureau, Lee, LaSalle, Grundy, and Kendall.

Sixteenth District—Kane, DeKalb, Winnebago, Boone, McHenry.

Seventeenth District—Towns of Rich, Bloom, Thornton, Bremen, Orland, Lemont, Palos, North Calumet, Hyde Park, Lake, Lyons, in county of Cook, and Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Wards, city of Chicago.

Eighteenth District—County of Du Page, towns of Proviso and Cicero, in the county of Cook, and Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Wards, city of Chicago.

Nineteenth District—County of Lake, and towns of Barrington, Wheeling, Palatine, Northfield, New Trier, Hanover, Schaumberg, Elk Grove, Maine (or Marion), Niles, Evanston, Lake View, Jefferson, and Leyden, in Cook County, and Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Wards, Chicago.

GOING HOME.

The members of both Houses are departing, and there will be no quorum this evening. The Senatorial absentees this morning are Anderson, Bangs, Bishop, Crawford, Fuller, Voris, Jewett, McNulta, and Epler. The last two are sick [illegible]

LEGISLATIVE.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 21.

The Senate met at 10 a. m.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. JACKSON introduced a bill to provide for the registration of drainage and levee bonds.

Mr. DORE introduced a bill to require passengers on horse railroads to pay fare.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S SALARY.

The House amendment to bill for salary of Lieutenant Governor was concurred in—yeas, 38.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Mr. FLAGG introduced a bill to apportion the State into Congressional Districts.

ESTRAYS.

Mr. NICHOLSON called up Senate bill 76, relating to stock running at large, as amended by the House, which occasioned considerable debate, which resulted in a reference of the bill and amendments to the Committee on Agriculture.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The special order being the House bill 586, in regard to payment of certain contingent expenses, the question was as to whether the Senate should recede from its amendments.

Mr. DORE moved a postponement until Jan. 6. Lost.

The Senate refused to recede—yeas, 16; nays, 23.

COUNTIES, ETC.

DORE called up Senate bill 349 to divide counties into three classes, to reduce the fees of *ex officio*, Recorders, etc. Passed—yeas, 37; nays, none.

INQUIRY.

DAGGETT offered a resolution asking the Governor to communicate to the Senate, the cost of the lock and dam upon the Illinois River, the cost and maintenance of the Illinois and Michigan Canal for the present year. Adopted.

READING OF BILLS.

Several bills were read a first and second time. There was no afternoon session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DOG LAW.

The bill to indemnify owners of sheep from the ravages of dogs was reported back from the Committee on Counties, and read the first time.

CORPORATIONS.

The Committee on Corporations reported back a substitute for the House bill to provide for changing the names of corporations.

NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

The Senate resolutions relative to the Niagara Ship Canal were passed.

MINING BILL.

A minority of the Committee on Mines and Mining submitted a bill as a substitute for the bill reported by the committee.

NAVIGATION OF THE ILLINOIS RIVER.

Mr. CAVAN moved to take up Senator Eddy's resolution relative to using the waters of the Fox and Desplaines Rivers.

Mr. HAINES opposed the resolution, since it was impracticable. It proposed to damage the land at the headwaters of those streams, and injure the health of the inhabitants.

The resolution was not taken up.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

The Committee on Elections reported back Mr. Herdman's bill relative to primary elections with an unfavorable report.

The bill was ordered to a second reading—yeas, 75; nays, 45.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The Committee on Geological Survey, to whom was referred a resolution relative to boring artesian wells in various parts of the State in order to get information concerning the water supply, &c., reported that they would not report a bill authorizing an expenditure therefor, but would support any bill the friends of the resolution would present, and also instructing the State Geologist to give all the information he could on the subject, so that private individuals might be aided in doing this work.

The report was postponed till January 5.

BILLS ON A THIRD READING.

Senate bills on a third reading were taken up and the State House and three Park bills were put on one side.

The bill to repeal an act to vacate the town plot of Cummington, in Macoupin County, was passed—yeas, 113; nays, 19.

The bill to provide for the payment of school fund orders and school tax fund orders, was passed—yeas, 120; nays, none.

The bill to regulate the time of holding court in the Eighth Judicial Circuit was passed—yeas, 180; nays, 30.

The vote was then reconsidered, and the bill sent to the members from McLean, DeWitt, and Logan Counties.

The bill to appropriate $3,000 per annum to the State Agricultural Society for two years for premiums, and $100 to each agricultural society, was passed—yeas, 110; nays, 8.

The Senate bill to attach the County of Mercer to the Sixth Judicial Circuit was passed yeas, 124; nays, none.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The bill to provide for certain contingent expenses was taken up, and the House refused to agree to the Senate amendment—yeas, 106; nays, 20.

The bill being an emergency one, a long debate followed as to whether a two-thirds vote was necessary to concur in the amendment or recede from a refusal to concur; Mr. HAINES thinking it was, and Mr. MORRISON (Monroe), ROOT, and others thinking it was not. It was decided that a two-thirds vote was necessary.

TEMPERANCE BILL.

In the afternoon the Senate Temperance bill was read a first time.

COOK COUNTY REASSESSMENT.

The Committee on Municipal Affairs reported back the bill for reassessment of property in Cook County, with the recommendation that it lie on the table.

The motion was not agreed to.

The same committee reported back the Senate bill on the same subject, with amendments. The bill and amendments were sent to the Committee of the Whole.

ECONOMY CRUSHED IN THE BUD.

Mr. KELLY offered a joint resolution that members be not paid during the recess. It was received with great contempt, and the rules were not suspended to let it in.

MINING BILLS.

Bills on mining were read a first time.

SALARY BILL.

The Committee on Fees and Salaries reported a substitute for the bill fixing the salaries of Judges of Circuit Courts.

COUNTY SEATS.

Mr. CAREY offered a substitute for the bill relative to the removal of county seats, and it was read.

TEMPERANCE.

A bill to provide against the sale of intoxicating liquor without consent of the people was reported from the select Committee on Temperance.

SUPREME COURT ROOMS.

The Senate bill to provide suitable rooms for the Supreme Court at Springfield was read a first time. The bill appropriates $1,000.

NAVIGATION SCHEME.

The Senate resolution relative to the survey of the head waters of the Fox and Desplaines, with a view to the use of the water for the improvement of the Illinois River, was taken up. The vote resulted—yeas, 33; nays, 44—no quorum voting.

A call of the House showed eighty-six present. Adjourned.

The House sat in the afternoon, but did nothing except read bills.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A special to the Milwaukee News says that a fire at Eau Claire, Wis., last evening, destroyed the Music Hall owned by Thorpe & Truax. The loss is $3,000; fully insured.

—Yesterday the two houses of the State Legislature met in joint session and elected Hon. T. C. McCreery Senator from Kentucky, to succeed Hon. Garret Davis.

—A Toronto, Ont., despatch says: The weather throughout the Dominion for the past thirty-six hours has been intensely cold, ranging according to locality from 10 to 40 degrees below zero.

—A Pittsburgh despatch says a destructive fire occurred in Pleasantville, Pa., in the oil regions, yesterday. The fire was discovered in the New York Hotel at 4 o'clock. That house and all the other hotels and the greater portion of the business part of the town were destroyed. About forty families are rendered houseless. Among the business houses burned are B. Seymour & Co. and Otto Germer. The fire was subdued about 8 o'clock.

—A destructive fire visited Belvidere, Ill., on Wednesday night, destroying the Second Baptist Church and lecture rooms, and the residence of Mr. Charles E. Abbe. The church was built in 1867, at a cost of $20,000, and is a total loss, there being no insurance on it. Mr. Abbe's loss is about $3,000; insured for $2,000 in the Republic of Chicago.

—In Milwaukee County, Wis., on the 9th of October, 1870, a Mrs. Emma Schmidt, in a fit of jealousy, stabbed her husband so that he died on the 20th of that month. She was indicted for murder by the grand jury of that county, but took a change of venue to Racine. On the 12th inst. her trial commenced, and on Monday evening last the jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

—About six inches of snow fell at Omaha yesterday. The westward-bound train due at Ogden on Monday, arrived there yesterday. The eastward-bound train, due yesterday morning, is expected to arrive to-day.

FOREIGN.

Catacazy's Removal Announced by the Russian Government.

Germany Threatens Retaliation for Outrages on Her Soldiers in France.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Prince of Wales is gradually gaining strength. It is reported that of the physicians who attended him, Gull will be Baroneted and Lowe Knighted.

The steamship Anglia has arrived.

Grant Duff, M. P., in an address last night, at Elgin, advocated perseverance in the commercial policy of the late Mr. Cobden, and treated the International Society with unsparing ridicule.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—It was the British ship Windsor Castle which ran down the French bark Costa Rica. Her officers deny that they heard cries of distress from the Costa Rica.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The celebrated Tichborne trial has reached another stage. The plaintiff's case closed to-day, and a further hearing was postponed until January 15.

The steamer Delaware, Breston master, which sailed this week from Liverpool for Calcutta, was totally lost, yesterday, off the Scilly Islands. All on board are supposed to have perished.

Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 21.—The *Messenger*, official organ of the government, announces for the first time the removal of Minister Catacazy from Washington, owing, it says, to personal difficulties which might prejudice the good relations existing between Russia and the United States.

The same official authority, in an article on the present aspect of Europe, says other powers should see no danger to themselves in the friendship of Russia and Germany. Their common interests are sufficient to explain their mutual esteem, but the State should so far count on Russia's forbearance as to think of absorbing another.

An Imperial ukase makes compulsory the use of the Russian language in the schools of Poland.

Spain.

MADRID, Dec. 21.—The new Ministry is as follows: Sagasta, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior; Malcampo, Minister of the Marine; Deblas, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Condau, Public Works; Topete, Colonies; Angulo, Finance; Gammdes, War; Groizeard, Justice. Of these, Malcampo, Condau, Deblas and Angulo were members of the last Ministry. The government will now move for a dissolution of the Cortes.

MADRID, Dec. 21.—Admiral Topete and Senor Angulo hesitate to accept the portfolios offered them in the Sagasta Malcampo Cabinet.

Mexico.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—A despatch from Matamoras, Mexico, says that both at that place and Brownsville American intervention in the Mexican civil war is confidently anticipated. Texan Representatives in Congress are requested to favor it.

Quiroga is at Ceralvo, threatening Mier. Cortina was recently here, in consultation with Palacios, with whom he is ostensibly allied, and is now moving toward Mier with [illegible] men, all the available government forces, to meet Quiroga. His allegiance to Juarez is doubtful.

A government steamer, with funds, is hourly expected from Tampico, and, unless it arrives soon, a *pronunciamento* is imminent.

Canada.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 20.—In the House, to-day, Mr. Blake submitted the names of the Cabinet, as far as formed. Mr. Sanfield McDonald, however, moved an amendment to a resolution of Blake's, declaring that the creation of the Cabinet office of President of the Council, to be called by Blake, was unconstitutional. The amendment was lost by a vote of 50 to 12.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 21.—The Ontario Ministry has been completed. Scott, of Ottawa, Speaker, has been sworn in as Commissioner of Crown Lands; Mr. Grow, of South Wellington, Provincial Secretary, Mr. McKenzie, resigning the latter office, and assuming the Treasurership. The Ministry now stands as follows: Blake, President of Council without Portfolio; McKenzie, Treasurer; Crooks, Attorney General; McKillar, Public Works; Scott, Crown Lands; Grow, Provincial Secretary.

Germany.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—The Emperor has prorogued the session of the Prussian Diet until the 8th of January, 1872.

Bismark has sent a despatch to Baron Von Arnim, German representative at Paris, setting forth the feeling of exasperation caused in Germany by the outrages perpetrated on her soldiers in France. He threatens to seize hostages in the occupied provinces, unless the assassins in future, who escape into neighboring provinces, are not delivered up to German officers by the French authorities, and declares that unless these horrible outrages cease the army of occupation shall be increased, and the expenses and burdens of its support, which are paid by France, doubled.

South America.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Letters from South America state that an earthquake at the town of Oran lasted nine hours, with forty different shocks. The streets were split open, and every house tumbled into ruins. The inhabitants all fled to camps outside the town, only one death occurring. The earthquake was felt throughout the province of Jujuy, and a volcano burst forth, leading to the belief in further subterranean movements along the line of the Andes.

Owing to the refusal of the British claims against Wenguayth, the British Charge 'd Affairs has withdrawn from Monte Veido to Buenos Ayres, awaiting instructions from London.

China and Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—Admiral Killett, R. N., is dangerously ill in Hong Kong.

There have been great damage by floods in Bengal.

There is a dangerous rising of Sepoys at Goa.

The social and political revolution, in Japan, is making astonishing progress.

The government is considering the propriety of sending twenty-one young ladies, daughters of the Daimacos, to America, to educate.

The Bhuddist priests have been notified that their temples must be closed, and they must enter the army as soldiers, or earn their living at mechanical occupations.

ARKANSAS.

A Negro Riot—Great Alarm Among the Whites—Application to Have the Troops Ordered Out, Etc.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 21.—The last person who left Lake Village, the scene of the late outrage in Chicot County, reports that he was ordered by armed negroes on the bank to return, which he refused to do, and succeeded in escaping. There was great excitement at the time, and from the screams of white women and children, who were seen rushing down the levee, it was supposed that an attempt had been made to ravish the few white women who were unable to leave. Captain W. P. Walker, the Republican Sheriff of the county, has made application for regular troops, to be ordered to quell the disturbance, it being feared that if the militia are sent there, they being colored, will fraternize with the insurgents. Every white citizen who could obtain a conveyance has left the country, which is being marauded by armed bands of colored men, the majority of whom are intimidated by the rioters, who have said they will not disband until they are allowed to settle all the disputes they may have had with them for whom they worked. The Governor of Arkansas has sent his Adjutant to the scene of disturbance, but in the mean time the leading Republican and Conservative citizens of the county have united in a petition for regular troops.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 21.—The *Courier-Journal's* Vicksburg special to-day has advices from Lake village, Chicot County, Ark., in regard to the affairs of the 11th inst.: John Sanders, Curry Garrett, and Owen Dugan became involved in a political discussion with a negro lawyer, named Wynne, which resulted in a quarrel between Sanders and Wynne, in which the former stabbed the latter. The three white men were lodged in jail last Friday. A large crowd of armed negroes forced the Sheriff to give up the keys of the jail, took out the prisoners, and shot, beat, and mangled them in a most horrible manner, besmearing the walls and fences with blood. The mob then commenced tearing down the houses, and compelled nearly all the white families to leave the place. The negroes still hold the town, and are some three hundred strong. Pickets are out on all the roads to prevent any one entering the town. Only one white family is left in the place. The negroes are ransacking the houses, stores, barns, &c.

The Governor has been telegraphed, and Senator Clayton has been appealed to at Washington for aid. If no measures are promptly taken to restore order, it is believed that the white citizens will organize and march on the town, when a bloody time may be anticipated.

CUBA.

Message of President Grant in Reply to a House Resolution of Inquiry.

The Execution of the Medical Students in Havana.

Instructions to Our Naval Fleet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The President to-day sent a brief message to the House of Representatives, in response to a resolution offered by General Banks on the 6th inst., requesting information relating to the execution of medical students in Havana, and failure of the Spanish Government to carry out, in its West India colonies, the reforms voluntarily promised by statesmen in Spain.

The correspondence commences as far back as September 13, 1870. In November of that year, Secretary Fish addressed United States Minister Sickles a letter, in which he was instructed to represent to the Spanish Government the strong desire to have enforced the decree of emancipation of slavery in the Spanish West India colonies. Spain owed it to herself to fulfil the just expectations of the civilized world in this respect. She owes it to the United States to carry out, in good faith, this repeated pledge.

Minister Sickles, to Secretary Fish, Jan. 19, 1871, says he furnished the Minister of the Colonies with a copy of the latter's note respecting the question of slavery and political reform in Cuba and Porto Rico. The Minister informed him that the law passed by the Constituent Cortes on the 23d of June, 1870, has been fulfilled and obeyed in all its parts in Cuba from the date of its publication, although the absence of regulations for its execution makes it necessary that what would have otherwise been a matter of mere form, shall be made a basis for regular forms of proceeding for the clear determination of each case. In order that the execution of the law may suffer no obstruction, the Minister has determined a basis to serve as a starting point, and has transmitted to them provisions of the law, in order that definite regulations for carrying out the decree in question may be taken up without delay.

Secretary Fish, on February 28, last, instructed Minister Sickles to continue to urge the fulfilment of the emancipation decree and other promised reforms.

Among the papers is a letter from Vice-Consul General Hall to Assistant Secretary of State Davis, dated November 20, giving a circumstantial account of the alleged desecration of the grave of Castanon, the Key West martyr, as he was held to be by a portion of the peninsular population. "The medical students," he says, "did not break, but merely made a few scratches with a diamond upon the glass plate which encloses the niche, and removed or destroyed the wreath, and replaced it with one of their own selection. The government was utterly powerless, and thoroughly intimidated by the volunteers, and was finally obliged to compromise with them by ordering a drum-head court-martial to try the prisoners. It was found necessary, to prevent a more serious conflict, that some at least of the young men should be sacrificed. The court-martial, composed of equal numbers of regular and volunteer officers, convened at 2 o'clock in the morning, and at noon the sentences were given out. The execution took place at 5 in the afternoon, up to which hour the volunteers kept up their demonstrations before the prison and palace. Throughout the whole of this affair the government displayed its utter helplessness in dealing with such emergencies. The regular force at its command was very insignificant, while that of the volunteers was large, readily concentrated, and as, in this instance, when nearly unanimous of purpose, overpowering." Hall concludes by saying that during the commotion great alarm prevailed among the Cubans, and not a little among foreigners. There were well-founded apprehensions that a general massacre of Cubans was intended, and to this, possibly, may be attributed one of the motives for compromise with the volunteers and sacrifice of the young men. Hence he sent the following telegram, Nov. 27:

"Volunteer demonstration against the authority of the government powerless. Serious apprehensions of massacre at every moment. Vessel of war advisable.
(Signed) HALL."

The Secretary of the Navy replies to that part of the resolution calling for "copies of instructions to the naval commanders of the United States in Cuban waters for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens, and to maintain the dignity of the American flag." The Secretary furnishes general and specific instructions. The first is to Rear Admiral Hoff, dated April 7, 1869, which he says: "Appeals will be constantly made to you for the protection of persons, some of whom are justly entitled to it, and others have only a claim to your sympathy and friendly offices. You must exercise your best judgment, and discriminate in such cases. Not all citizens of the United States, native born or naturalized, in Cuba, engaged in lawful pursuits, respecting the laws of the country and taking no part in the measures to overthrow the government, are entitled to your protection as fully as you are able to extend it."

On May 4, 1869, the Secretary of the Navy wrote to Admiral Hoff that reports came to the Department, through the press and telegrams, of several American vessels having been searched by Spanish men-of-war in British waters, and on the high road of nations in the Gulf of Mexico. While the United States Government wishes to observe strict neutrality in regard to the difficulties now existing in the island of Cuba they cannot consent that our merchant vessels shall be molested in their lawful pursuits or overhauled and examined, unless they are found committing some violation of Spanish law. This they can only do by landing arms and munitions of war. This is a subject on which the United States have always been very sensitive, and on which they went to war with Great Britain in 1812. While you are in no way to interfere in the difficulties now existing in Cuba, or to compromise the government by taking part with either side, it will be your duty to give full protection to American citizens and American commerce wherever an opportunity occurs for you to do so. This is the particular object for which a naval force is at this moment kept in Cuban waters."

In an order to Rear Admiral Poor, dated June 3, 1870, the Secretary of the Navy says, among other things: "It is desired that you should keep some of your vessels stationed on the north and south ends of the island of Cuba, or at such ports as the so-called insurgents should convene at for escape from the island. While the department does not desire that you seek opportunities to encourage these distressed persons to seek the protection of the United States flag, you will in no case refuse shelter on board the vessels of your fleet, and when they are once under the protection of the flag, their persons and property will be held sacred against the interference of the Spanish authorities. In no case will you give up any prisoner escaping from the island, except by authority from this department."

On March 24, 1870, the Secretary of the Navy instructed Rear Admiral Poor to proceed to Santiago de Cuba, and inquire into the treatment of the American Vice Consul and citizens, and Admiral Poor having reported the result of his movement, the Secretary of the Navy wrote to him, saying: "Your action in all things is approved."

Instructions to Rear Admiral Poor, dated April 16, 1870: The Secretary, among other things, says: "While you will be careful in any contingency which may arise to pay due respect to the sovereignty of nations. You will take care at all times to maintain the rights and dignity of your own."

Information having been received that affairs are much disturbed in the eastern department of Cuba, and that summary arrests and executions are constantly taking place, and that there was a dangerous and disorderly state of affairs in that quarter which might affect some of our citizens and interests, the following instructions were sent by the Secretary of the Navy to Rear Admiral Lee on the 19th of July, 1871: "As soon as possible, after the receipt hereof, visit Santiago de Cuba in person, or send some other vessel of your fleet to that port and elsewhere in the vicinity, for the protection, if necessary, of our citizens and interests." The Secretary of the Navy wrote to Rear Admiral Lee, Aug. 18, 1871, as follows:

Your despatch of the 5th inst., relating to the Hornet, was duly received. In answer, you were instructed, on the 11th inst., by telegraph, to send a vessel to Port au Prince to inquire into the subject. Mr. Bassett's requests for a naval vessel to proceed to Port au Prince having been complied with, that is, we presume, sufficient action for the present.

On the 28th of November, 1871, information was received through the Department of State of great excitement among the Spanish volunteers in Havana, and of proceedings which afterward resulted in the execution of the students mentioned in the resolution of the House. The situation of affairs appeared to be greatly disturbed, and to threaten serious danger to person and property, and the interest of our citizens residing there. In view of this situation, the following telegraphic orders were sent by order of the Secretary of the Navy, from Rear Admiral Lee, to the Commander of the monitor Terror, then at Key West, and Commanders of the United States steamers Nipsic and Kansas, respectively, at Pensacola.

RAILROAD CASUALTIES.

Fifteen Persons Injured by a Broken Rail—A Lady Killed and Several Persons Wounded by a Collision—Alexis in Danger.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 20.—The mail train east, Conductor Phillips, on the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Road, ran on a broken rail at half-past 10 o'clock this forenoon, one mile east of West Newton. The train was thrown from the track, the express car pitching into the river, injuring the messenger seriously. Fifteen persons were injured. Two badly-injured men were taken to the hotel at West Newton, and their wounds dressed by the company's surgeon. No names are yet furnished.

LATER.—The following are the names of the injured on the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad: Mrs. Joseph Dixon, West Newton, Pa.; J. H. Bowman and Riley, M. Jacobs, Brownsville, Pa.; John Muliphant, Connellsville, Pa.; W. J. Mansfield, brakeman; Samuel K. White, Connellsville, Pa.; Daniel Brown, Brownston, Pa.; Maggie Slocope, Tyron Mines, Pa.; W. N. Habsing and two children, and John Haber, Sandpatch, Pa. None will terminate fatally. Most of the injured are slightly wounded, and all are well attended to.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 20.—A Cleveland, Columbus & Pan Handle train, coming into this city from Columbus, at 8:30 last night, on Pendleton avenue, in the Eastern Ward of this city, ran against a wagon containing ten persons, at the Crawfish crossing, upset the wagon, killed Miss Bradley instantly, and injured a boy, 15 years old, named Ware, who is a nephew of Mr. Stevens, on Kemper lane, Walnut Hills. Mrs. Walker, who resides in Tennessee, was injured, but not seriously. Rev. Mr. Bradley, brother of the lady who was killed, is a Methodist minister, stationed in Henry County, Ky. He had been visiting his father at Maysville, Ky. His wife and two young children were not hurt. Two sisters of the boy Ware escaped unhurt, as also did the driver. By-standers say that the driver was drunk. The train was moving four miles per hour. The wagon was passing alongside the track just in time for the locomotive to strike it. This wagon was the foremost of a lot of wagons which took passengers from the Maysville steamer, which was frozen up at Moscow, twenty-five miles above this place. They had got on the steamer at Maysville, and were coming to this city. Rev. Mr. Bradley and his family went to Newport, Ky., to-night, to the house of Rev. Mr. Stevens, a Methodist minister. Miss Bradley, who was killed, was 28 years old.

WISCONSIN.

Inauguration of the State University Female College at Madison.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 21.—A large audience gathered at the Assembly Chamber last evening on the occasion of the formal opening of the State University Female College, which had been thrown open to public inspection yesterday. Addresses were made by Regents Van Slyke, and Gregory, President Twombly, and Governor Fairchild. The past history of the institution, of which the State has lately begun to take fostering care, was received, and steps recounted which led to the erection of this new building. President Twombly earnestly argued the necessity of a most thorough education of women as well as men, and advocated the education of the sexes together. Governor Fairchild deprecated the past policy of the State, which, by selling its lands very cheap, had greatly reduced the University fund. The female college building is well constructed, for some thousands less than the $50,000 appropriation made, and is four stories high; the main building 80 by 75 feet, wing 40 by 86 feet, and well fitted up throughout.

OHIO.

Railroad Items—Small-Pox at Lima.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIMA, O., Dec. 21.—This morning a party of surveyors started on the line of the Lima, Lafayette & Mississippi Railroad, from Lima, for the purpose of making a survey of the line through Ohio to the Indiana line. It is proposed to run three lines from Lima and to give estimates for each. The one adopted will probably be where the largest amount of aid in the construction can be obtained. Large and enthusiastic meetings have already been held in many of the interior towns, with promising results. Work will undoubtedly commence on this route in the spring.

The Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad has been reorganized, and is now in the hands of live men who will push it to completion. It is expected that the road-bed will be ready for iron early in the spring, between Findlay and Lima, and the iron will be laid as soon as practicable.

Several cases of small-pox have appeared here. Two deaths have occurred by it, both colored men. It is now confined among the colored people, and there is but little fear of its spreading, as early sanitary measures were taken by our Board of Health to prevent it.

THE WHARTON TRIAL.

Report of Testimony Taken Yesterday.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 21.—In the Wharton trial, Mr. Toney continued the details of the analysis of portions of General Ketchum. He said he found district traces of arsenic or antimony in the liver. The analysis of other portions will be completed in two days.

Dr. Benjamin P. Craig, analytical chemist, testified that the tests applied by Dr. Aiken for antimony, were certain ones.

Dr. McSherry, family physician of Mrs. Wharton for seven years, testified that he never prescribed tartar emetic for her.

Court adjourned till to-morrow.

It is understood that four witnesses will be examined for the defence to-morrow, briefly, when the prosecution will close their evidence until the analysis is completed by Mr. Toney.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Gold touched 108 1-2 to-day, the lowest price reached since June, 1862. The closing rate was 108 3-4a108 7-8. Loans, from 1-32 to flat. Clearings, $42,000,000. Bids for government gold, $2,235,000, at from 108 to 108 66-100. Awards, $1,000,000, at from 108 53-100 to 108 66-100.

Governments lower to-day, in sympathy with gold, but closed steady.

Stocks opened strong and active, especially for Pacific Mail, Northwestern, and Wabash. At the close the market was heavy and lower.

Money active at 1-32 to 1-16 per cent per day.

Southern State securities to-day were firmer in new South Carolinas, but decidedly lower in Tennessees and Virginias, and generally heavy in the balance of the list.

Sterling, 109 1-8.

Governments:

Coups, '81	117 1-4	Coups, '67	115
Coups, '62	109 1-4	Coups, '68	115
Coups, '64	109 1-4	10-40s	108 3-4
Coups, '65	111 1-4	Currency 6s	112 3-4
New	113 7-8		

State bonds:

Missouri	97	Virginia, old	62
Tennessee, old	61 1-4	N. Carolina, old	33
Tennessee, new	61 1-4	N. Carolina, new	12
Virginia, new	61 1-4		

Stocks closed:

Canton	69	N. J. C.	111 3-4
Western Union	67 5-8	St. Paul	55
Quicksilver	25	Do pfd	77 1-4
Adams Express	90 1-8	Wabash	66 1-4
Wells & F., ex-div	55 5-8	Do pfd	82
American	55	Fort Wayne	95 1-2
United States	64 1-4	Terre Haute	16
Pacific Mail	52 1-2	Do pfd	49
New York Central	93	Chicago & Alton	116
N. Y. Central Scrip	88	Do pfd	119
Erie	32	O. & M.	42 3-8
Erie pfd	64	C., C. & C.	87 1-2
Harlem	121	C., B. & Q.	127
Harlem pfd	128	Lake Shore	90 5-8
Reading, ex-div	110 3-4	Indiana Central	19
Mich. Cent	118	Illinois Central	132
Pittsburgh	127	Union Pacific	27 3-8
Northwestern	62 3-4	U. P. bonds	91
Do pfd, ex-div	88	Central bonds	102 7-8
R. I.	108		

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 21.—Cattle—21 head received and shipped to St. Louis.

Hogs—Received at yards, 2,093 head; at pack-houses, 3,068; sales: 51 head, averaging 260 pounds; 190, averaging 288 pounds; 72, averaging 264 pounds; 169, averaging 287 pounds; 50, averaging 33 pounds; 52, averaging 30 pounds, all at $4.00; slaughtered, 1,465 head. Prices less firm under increased receipts, though quotations remain at $3.80a4.00.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"To the BOYS IN BLUE this little package of letters is respectfully inscribed."

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MISSION RIDGE AND LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, with pictures of Life in Camp and Field. By Benj. F. Taylor. One large 12-mo volume, beautifully printed on fine paper. A most appropriate gift for any soldier who served in the Army of the Cumberland, the Army of the Tennessee, or the Army of the Ohio. Price, $2.50.

We lately heard an officer, somewhat prominently engaged in the events described say, "Taylor's letters contain the best and most natural descriptions of battle scenes I have ever read."

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The finest assortment of Walking Sticks and Canes in the city.

MORRIS,
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SKIDS,

Hand Trucks, Baggage Barrows, made and repaired. ROBERT MARTIN, Southwest corner Van Buren and Desplaines-sts.

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Everybody should offer a package of Brazelton's delicious Winter Ice Cream for the holidays. Leave orders at old place, 160 East Madison, or 149 Twenty-second-st., or 175 West Jackson, near Morgan.
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GREAT REDUCTION IN

WATCHES, JEWELRY,

Silver Goods, Fans, Clocks and Bronzes, Fancy Goods, Cutlery, and Table Ware.

WON'T RETURN,

But will sell here at REDUCED PRICES, the large stock of DIAMONDS, WATCHES, FRENCH CLOCKS, and FANCY GOODS ordered during the past summer in Europe for our New Store, 83 and 85 State-st.

GILES, BROTHER & CO.,

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BRANCHES: 158 Twenty-second-st., and 247 West Madison-st.

Especial attention given to repairing CHRONOMETERS, REPEATING WATCHES, CLOCKS, Jewelry and Silverware renovated.

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HATS!

Seal Sacques,
Seal Muffs,
Seal Boas,
Seal Caps,
Seal Gloves,
Seal Collars,
Maine Mink,
Holiday Hats,

FRESH STOCK,

The Largest and Best in the West.

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The Leading Hatters and Furriers of the West,

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LADIES' FURS

FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

We have a large stock of elegant FUR SEAL SACQUES, MUFFS & BOAS. We also have a fine stock of real ROYAL ERMINE FURS, which we are now selling at extreme low prices.

J. A. SMITH & CO.,
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Seal Sacques,

Muffs, Boas, etc., at reduced prices, to close out stock. Seal Caps and Gloves, Mink Furs, Children's Fancy Furs in great variety. Prices the lowest.

J. BARSTOW,
212 West Madison-st.

HATS, CAPS & FURS.

HARRIS & STONE,

108 WEST MADISON-ST.,

are selling LADIES' FURS at greatly reduced rates. Call and see their SEAL SETS, and those DARK MAINE MINK.

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Great Wardrobe!

Its business is Ready-made Clothing for Men, Youths, Boys, Children and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Its principle of doing it is ONE PRICE. Its stock is always as large or larger than any at retail in the city. Its prices are the lowest for the finest as well as the commoner grades of goods. Its treatment of buyers, or inspectors, is civil. Its place of business is at

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Plated Ware,
Watches,
Diamonds,
Jewelry,

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Holiday Presents!

IN GREAT VARIETY

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Lower Prices than Ever Before.

Call and examine their immense stock.

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Has just opened an elegant assortment of CHOICE BRONZES, FANS, &c., &c., selected in his late trip to Europe; also, a fine stock of DIAMONDS, BRACELETS, NECKLACES, CHAINS, LOCKETS, and JEWELRY of every description; also, a large assortment of all the well-known AMERICAN and SWISS

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Watches,
Jewelry,
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629 WABASH-AV., COR. THIRTEENTH-ST.,

formerly 102 Lake-st. Ready for the Holidays.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO,

At the Close of Business on the 16th Day of December, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,0[illegible],728.62
United States Bonds deposited with Treasurer of U. S. to secure circulation		300,000.00
Other Bonds on hand		3,000.00
Overdrafts		10,477.81
Premiums		41,585.48
Real estate	$7,500.00	
Furniture and fixtures	5,000.00	12,500.00
Taxes	$9,540.50	
Expense account	22,418.39	31,958.89
Due from approved associations		290,741.55
Due from other National Banks		40,532.98
Due from other Banks and Bankers		33,911.94
Checks and other cash items	$1,114.82	
Exchanges for Clearing House	80,968.44	
Bills of other National Banks	28,812.00	
Fractional Currency, including nickels	1,798.56	
Legal-tender Notes	287,231.00	408,919.82
		$2,[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus		[illegible]
Circulation		[illegible]
Discount	$42,808.28	
Exchange	2,437.27	
Profit and loss	4,664.82	50,479.87
Dividends unpaid		373.00
Individual Deposits	$1,040,927.62	
Certified Checks	[illegible]	
Cashier's Checks outstanding	[illegible]	1,049,143.54
Due to National Banks	$119,063.28	
Due to other Banks and Bankers	224,779.45	343,842.73
		$2,[illegible]

I, J. A. Holmes, Cashier of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. A. HOLMES, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of December, 1871. H. B. BARCLAY, Notary Public.

Correct: Attest, IRA HOLMES, CHARLES COMSTOCK, J. A. HOLMES, Directors.

WORSTED GOODS.

BURKITT & SUTTON

252 West Madison-st.,

CORNER OF SANGAMON,

Have now a full line of HOSIERY, in Men's Women's, and Children's; NUBIAS, in white and colors; ZEPHYR WORSTEDS; YARN, in blue, mixed and colors; Hand-knit Scarfs, Hoods, Shawls, Leggins, Mittens, &c.; Slippers, Ottomans, Camp Chairs, Towel Racks, and other goods suitable for

Christmas Presents.

We shall remain open until 8 p. m. until after the Holidays.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Adjourned Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

Proposed Erection of a New City and County Jail.

Good Progress in Clearing Up Unfinished Business.

An adjourned meeting of the Common Council was held last evening in the new City Hall, President McAvoy in the chair. The following Aldermen were present: Knickerbocker, Otis, Coey, McGenniss, Thompson, Stone, Schmitz, Tracy, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Batcham, Powell, Holden, Bond, Glade, Sweet, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Gill, Cleveland, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Clarke, Ogden, Busse, Woodman.

A NEW JAIL.

The following communication from the Mayor was read, and was referred to the Committee on County Relations:

GENTLEMEN: I have received the accompanying communication from the Committee on City Relations of the Board of County Commissioners in regard to making some arrangement with the city authorities for the site of a new jail for the county of Cook. The matter is important, and I trust it will receive due consideration by your honorable body.

JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

The following are the accompanying resolutions from the County Commissioners:

WHEREAS, The Cook County Jail is partially underground, damp, dark, poorly ventilated, and an unfit place to confine witnesses, the insane, and persons who may be innocent, though accused of crime; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts be, and they are hereby, instructed to inquire into the expediency of removing the jail from the present location, and constructing another in some other part of the city.

Resolved, further, That the Committee on City Relations be, and they are hereby, instructed to confer with the authorities of the city of Chicago and ascertain what, if any, arrangements can be made for an exchange, at an agreed or appraised value, of some portion of the Reform School lands, either for the Armory lot or the lot lately occupied by the City Bridewell, in order that the county may erect thereon a jail and rooms for the Criminal Court of Cook County.

BOW WINDOWS, ETC.

A communication from James McCauley was read, recommending that action be taken on the subject of bow windows, sidewalk areas, etc., and also calling attention to the inquiries in relation to the South Parks, passed by the Council in May, 1870. That portion of the paper relating to bow windows, etc., was referred to the Board of Public Works, and that relating to the park, to the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds.

PRINTING.

A communication from the *Evening Mail*, offering to do city printing at lower rates than those heretofore paid, was referred to the Committee on Printing.

"TOO MUCH LOSER."

Ald. Holden declined to act on the Alexis Reception Committee, stating that his action on the Committee on the Reception of the Californian visitors some time ago cost him about $250, and Ald. Wicker a like sum.

The official bond of John F. Brown, Fish Inspector, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A communication from C. H. Watson, Police Court Clerk, nominating John J. Healy, as Clerk of the North Side Police Court, was referred to the Committee on Police.

GASLIGHT FOR THE NORTH SIDE.

Ald. Lengacher offered a resolution, directing the Board of Public Works to erect lamp posts on Sedgwick street, from Division street to North avenue; on Clybourne avenue, from Division to Blackhawk streets; on Larrabee street, from Division to Centre streets; on North avenue, from Sedgwick to Orchard streets. Referred to the Committee on Gaslight.

SIDEWALKS FOR THE BURNT DISTRICT.

Ald. Otis offered a resolution directing that the Board of Public Works construct, with as little delay as possible, a six-foot sidewalk on the east side of Wabash avenue from Congress street to South Water street; also, a similar sidewalk on the north side of Madison street, from Michigan avenue to the river.

Ald. Busse moved to amend, so as to include North Clarke street from the river to Chicago avenue.

Ald. Clarke moved as a substitute, that the Board of Public Works be instructed to require all property owners in the burnt district to construct six-foot sidewalks within a specified length of time.

Ald. McCaffrey moved the reference of the matter to the Committee on streets and alleys.

Ald. Otis moved its reference to the Board of Public Works, with power to act.

The matter was referred to the Committee on streets and alleys.

COMMENSURATION.

Ald. Holden presented a resolution directing that the Clerk furnish the Council Chamber in a manner "commensurate" with the times. The resolution was adopted.

The Clerk stated that the furnishing would be done by the Board of Public Works as soon as possible.

FOURTEENTH STREET.

Ald. McGenniss offered a resolution directing the Board of Public Works to proceed with the improvement of Fourteenth street, from State to Clark streets, without unnecessary delay, or if reasons for delay exist, that such reasons be reported to the Council.

Ald. Bailey insisted upon the reference of the matter to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, but withdrew his demand at the request of several Aldermen. The resolution was adopted.

THE MATTER OF EXPENSE.

Ald. Schaffner declined to serve on the Alexis Reception Committee on account of probable expenditure of his own.

Ald. McGrath said they would all be spared the trouble, for they'd all be in jail by that time.

The President said that all that was expected was that the committee should meet the Grand Duke at the cars. No more than five or six carriages would be needed. The expense would not probably exceed $100. It was the intention simply to show to him the ruined portion of the city, the Stock Yards, and a few other places of special interest. Inasmuch as the Grand Duke had contributed $5,000 to the relief of the destitute of Chicago, it did not seem that his reception should be allowed to go by default, although it would be impossible to do what other cities had done or as Chicago would have done under other circumstances. The expense would probably not exceed the low estimate made by the speaker.

Ald. Schaffner said that under these circumstances he would serve.

PROFESSIONAL VISITS.

Ald. Thompson presented the claim of the Bridewell Physician, Dr. H. S. Hahn, amounting to $600, for 299 visits to the Bridewell up to December 14, requesting its reference to the Finance Committee.

Ald. Holden moved to refer to the Committee on Bridewell.

Ald. Gardner was opposed to paying the bill at all. It was the duty of the City Physician to make the visit without extra charge.

The matter was referred to the Committee on Bridewell.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The Committee on Judiciary reported on the subject of the Knickerbocker-Blohme contested election case, to the effect that the committee concur in the finding of the Judges of Election in favor of Knickerbocker, for the reason that after the Board of Canvassers had tied up the ballots, closed the boxes, &c., adjourned *sine die*, and separated, the Inspectors took the boxes, books, etc., opened the boxes and unsealed the ballots, and altered the vote of Mr. Knickerbocker from 206 to 166, thereby reducing his majority from 13 to 4, which the committee believed to be his true majority.

The report was concurred in.

POLICE COURT CONSTABLES.

The Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred the question of Police Court Constables, reported an amendment to the original ordinance, locating the North Side Court at No. 180 North Dearborn street. The ordinance was passed.

NORTH SIDE POLICE COURT CLERK.

The Committee on Police, to whom was referred the nomination of J. J. Healy as North Side Police Court Clerk, reported that that office must be filled by the nomination by the Police Court Clerk and concurrence by the Council. The report was concurred in.

NOT EXCUSED.

The Chair appointed Ald. Sweet in the place of Ald. Holden on the Alexis' Reception Committee. Ald. Sweet asked to be excused, as he should probably be absent from the city. Ald. Knickerbocker asked to be excused for the same reason. He was not excused.

FIRE LIMITS.

The report of the Special Committee on Fire Limits, published in THE TRIBUNE of November 28, was taken up.

Ald. Holden said that the report was as good a one as could be devised, and should be adopted.

Ald. Schaffner said that since that report was published a large number of remonstrances had been sent in by property owners. He, therefore, moved the reference of the report to the Committee on Fire and Water, with instructions to report at their earliest convenience.

BRIDEWELL SUPERINTENDENT.

The report of the Committee on Bridewell, relative to the appointment of Z. R. Brockway as Superintendent, published Nov. 28, was taken up.

Ald. Thompson said that it had been definitely ascertained that Mr. Brockway would not accept the appointment. Another appointee was in view, and he would like the report referred to the Bridewell Committee.

Ald. Schaffner moved to refer the whole subject back to the Commissioners of the House of Correction. The motion prevailed.

OLD REPORTS.

The report of the old Committee on Streets and Alleys, published Nov. 28, concerning the vacation of Alleys in Block 19 of Walsh's Subdivision, in the south 3-4 of the southeast 1-4 of Section 20, Town 39, Range 14, was ordered laid over.

The report of the old Committee on Finance, published Nov. 28, on the communication of the Comptroller, concerning the bonds belonging to the Sinking Fund, was placed on file.

The old ordinance authorizing the laying of a railroad track across Emerald, Halsted, Gage, and Tucker streets, was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Ald. Schaffner inquired what had become of the communication of the West Division Street Railway Company, asking permission to temporarily remove their tracks on Wells street.

Ald. Woodman stated that the matter was before the Committee on Railroads, who had determined to report favorably to the granting of the permission sought.

A QUESTION OF LAW.

Ald. Bond moved to take up the matter of the vacation of alleys and refer it to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion as to the present law relating to the vacation of streets and alleys. The motion prevailed.

NEW PUMPING SITE.

Ald. Holden urged that action be taken on the report of the committee on the purchase of a site for new pumping works. That report had been burned, and he would move that the Clerk procure the substance thereof, and that it be referred to the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds.

Ald. Otis moved its reference to the Committee on Fire and Water.

Ald. Gill suggested that the Council could not refer a document not in its possession.

Ald. McGrath moved that the Clerk be instructed to procure from the Board of Public Works a copy of the original ordinances and report to the Council. This motion prevailed, and the motions to refer were withdrawn.

COPIES OF ORDINANCES.

Ald. Bond moved that the Clerk be authorized to procure by purchase or otherwise, copies of the charter and ordinances, at least one for each committee.

Ald. Busse moved to amend so that each Alderman be provided with a copy.

The Clerk stated that the entire edition and plates of Gary's Revised Ordinances had been destroyed, and that not a copy was on sale in any book store in the country.

Ald. Otis said that it was contemplated to issue a new edition of the ordinances.

Ald. Bond's motion was adopted.

The Chair appointed Ald. Gill on the Alexis Reception Committee.

The Council adjourned.

A WARNING TO DRUNKARDS.

Two Men Asphyxiated from the Effects of Sleeping Off a Drunk in a Shanty in the Burnt District.

It needs no temperance meetings to preach forth the moral and social ruin attendant upon excessive devotion to strong fluids, as the newspapers are frequently called upon to report the practical sermons which the ruins left by intemperance impress upon the community.

William M. McLaughlin and Ulrich Fitzmaurice preached one of the practical lessons yesterday morning, by becoming intoxicated on the night previous. They were engaged during the day in plastering the house of the former, No. 28 Fifth avenue, and in the evening intended watching the coke fires that are usually lighted in newly-plastered buildings to dry them. Having partaken of far more whiskey than was good for them, they fell asleep in the building, and were gradually asphyxiated by the fumes of the coke. The fires burned out, and the cold became intense. A man, named Campbell, passing the shanty, looked in and saw the two bodies lying stark and stiff upon the floor. He burst open the door and found McLaughlin stone dead and frozen. Fitzmaurice still lived, and, though he was badly frozen, it was thought he might recover. This belief, however, was not realized, though every effort was made to restore him. An inquest revealed the true facts of the case, and dissipated the belief that the men had perished from cold, as stated in the evening papers.

Both men were notorious drunkards. McLaughlin leaves a wife and three children, though they have latterly not lived together, she refusing to consort longer with one of such dissolute habits. Fitzmaurice was a single man, but leaves a bad reputation, so far as sobriety and the other cardinal virtues are concerned.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY ITEMS.

A most unique piece of quiet egotism was exhibited at the Madison street station last evening in the form of a report of an accident in the book report by the station-keeper, for such harrowing records of human folly and woe. The writer was guilty of horribly mangling syntax and sense, beside hurling defiance at orthography. He proceeded to state that H. P. Compton and Benjamin Hinkman were examining a pistol in their room, No. 28 North Halsted street. Compton took up the pistol and pointing it at Hinkman, pulled the trigger, and down went the target with a bullet in his thigh. Compton did not know the pistol was loaded, and on qualifying for either the insane asylum or the lock-up, or both, proceeded to report the matter at the station. He wrote it out, the only actually intelligible words being "purally axidental," and signed his name, H. P. Compton.

—At about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Hubbard Hippie, residing at No. 172 Arnold street, on going into the kitchen, was shocked at finding her husband suspended by a rope from a scantling in that apartment. Her cries for assistance were promptly responded to, and every effort made to reanimate the body, but without success. The man was dead. It seems that some time ago he signed his name to a note of $800, which matured a day or two since. He was unable to meet it and drowned his woes in alcohol for several days, which may explain the violent termination of his earthly joys and sorrows. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

—An alarm of fire from Box No. 317, at 7:30 o'clock last evening, was caused by a fire in the dry goods house of H. B. Stephens, No. 350 Blue Island avenue. It was caused by the falling of some plastering from the ceiling upon a box of dry goods. The plaster was heated by the gas, hence the fire. Damage trifling.

The Burned Records.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The statute of this State declares that, when an original deed, recorded as therein prescribed, has been lost or destroyed, or is out of the power or control of the party wishing to use the same as evidence, a certified copy of its record shall be competent evidence, and, as such, have the same force and effect as the original.

Some such provision was necessary, from the fact that the owner very rarely has the control of the deeds forming his chain of title, and would otherwise be compelled to resort to chancery to supply the wanting links,—a process always expensive, and often delicate, difficult, and unsatisfactory.

Now that these records of the conveyances of the land lying in Cook County have all been destroyed, the universal and pressing inquiry is, What is the best remedy? And the answer to it is, that that remedy is the best which shall, if possible, place the parties in interest *in statu quo* with the least delay, trouble, and the least expense to the owner. Or, if it be impossible to do this *absolutely* (as of course it is, there being no complete *verbatim* copy of the record in existence), then the plan which comes nearest effecting this result is the best.

Now, although there is no *verbatim* copy of these burned records, it is well known that there are several sets of partial copies or extracts of the material parts of these records, from their origin down to the time of the "great fire." These abstracts have long had the entire confidence of the public as accurate statements of the contents of the records, and, in all dealings and transactions of real estate, parties have almost always relied upon them as satisfactory evidence of the state of the title. The buyer and lender have never hesitated to invest their money upon the security of the title as thus shown. Why, then, ought not the same to be sufficient for the Chancellor to base his decree and the Judge his decision upon?

The statements of the abstracts are, in substance, identical with those of the records; what objection, then, can there be to having the law declare that they shall have the same force and evidence in those cases where both the original deeds and their records have been destroyed, or are beyond the control of the party in interest? I have watched with some attention the course of the discussion of this question, and have failed to observe as yet any substantial reasons suggested against this plan.

It has been said that, in some cases, the abstracts omit some important particulars; but does this detract from the value of such facts as are stated? If it be important to supply such defects in the few cases where they exist, the Courts of Chancery, under existing laws, are adequate to furnish the fullest remedy possible under the circumstances.

Again, it is said that "the Legislature cannot make evidence." This is true in one sense, and false in another, and hence may mislead. That is evidence which tends to convince the judgment, and, of course, is a quality which cannot be created or imparted by legal enactment.

But, since there are many kinds or classes of evidence existing independently of all human law, it is clearly within her province to declare that, in certain cases, she will not permit certain kinds of evidence to be received at all. The statute of frauds is an instance of this character.

In other cases, the law may, and does, provide that the best or highest class of evidence shall be required, and excludes secondary and all inferior kinds of evidence; or it may again enact that what would otherwise be secondary, and therefore inadmissible shall, in particular and specified cases, be equally admissible and competent as the primary class. This is precisely the effect of the statute referred to at the beginning of this article; and this, nothing more nor less, would be the effect of a law providing that, in the place of the records destroyed, the abstract of those records shall be admissible as evidence.

I have thus far considered this question as a general one. It remains to be considered how these abstracts shall be made available?

With your permission, I propose, in another article, to offer some suggestions bearing upon this point.

CHARLES A. NORTON.

HYDE PARK, Dec. 18.

First-Class Business Property.

Messrs. James H. Rees & Co., No. 336 Wabash avenue, have some first-class business property for sale; 100x80 feet corner of Franklin and Washington streets, formerly the site of the Nevada Hotel; 24 1-2x180 on Monroe street, No. 76, near Palmer's new hotel and the Post Office; and 26 2-3 on Michigan avenue, between Van Buren and Congress streets. Prices reasonable and payments easy—a good chance for a paying investment.

A Good Place to Buy a Watch

Is at the old and reliable house of C. D. Peacock, No. 26 West Madison street. His stock of ladies' and gentlemen's gold watches, as well as all other articles in his line, is as unusually full and equal, if not superior, to that of any other house in the West Division. New goods constantly arriving. For the better accommodation of the public Mr. Peacock will keep open his store during holiday week until 10 o'clock p. m., and he cordially invites the public to call.

"Mother, May I Go Out to Swim?"

"No, my child, the weather is certainly too cold; but your father has promised to take us all to Brooks & Neemes' candy factory, Nos. 23, 25 and 27 Peoria street, near Lake, where we can see them make those beautiful toys, and if you children behave well, papa will buy you a package of nice candy, for I understand that the proprietors will give the public an opportunity to purchase from their large stock, that every one may judge of the superior quality of their goods."

"The World Ablaze."

On the occasion of our late fire vast numbers of the popular Estey organ were consumed; and as the divine art is a necessity to so many of our people, what can be so appropriate as the bestowal of one of these beautiful instruments as a gift for the approaching holidays? Messrs. Story & Camp, No. 409 West Randolph-st., have a fine assortment on hand and will make their prices satisfactory.

Personal.

Mr. Wm. McDermett, late of Murray & Mason, well known among the trade, has connected himself with the popular establishment of Messrs. Mead & Higgins, wholesale grocers, in this city, and will have facilities unsurpassed to supply all his old friends with a choice line of goods. He leaves here a few days after the 1st of January, on a visit to his customers.

Holiday Furniture.

Hale & Bro., the great manufacturers and dealers in furniture, at their immense establishment on Canal, north of Randolph street, have perhaps the finest assortment of furniture, suitable for holiday trade, to be found in Chicago. Their goods are noted for substantiality, and their terms are reasonable. Give them a call.

Holiday Jewelry.

J. B. Mayo & Co., at their stores, No. 468 State street, near Peck court, and No. 37 West Madison street, under Sherman House, are astonishing the public by the magnificence of their display of diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc., selected with special care for the holiday trade. We advise all in search of Christmas presents to visit them.

All New Goods.

Messrs. Roddis & Hamilton, corner of Twentieth and State streets, have on exhibition a fine assortment of jewelry, watches, chains, diamonds, etc., all new goods and of the latest designs.

NEW YORK.

Bank Examiner Callendar; His Habits, Reputation, and Alleged "Irregularities."

Course to be Taken by the Anti-Erie Organization.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CALLENDER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The alleged fraudulent operations and the arrest of Charles Callender, late Bank Examiner, have astounded and shocked his numerous friends here, who have heretofore regarded him as a complete gentleman, and the soul of honor. He has been a great favorite in society in this city, and in Newark, where he has for some time resided. Callender is very handsome, fine figure, graceful, highly educated, and a clever conversationalist. He dresses elegantly, has a very pleasant voice, and has always been a great favorite with the women, to whom he is extremely devoted and gallant. He is a zealous church member, having been for several years Superintendent of the First Baptist Church in Newark, noted for his liberal charities, and has been generally regarded as a model of all social and Christian virtues. He lives in a luxurious style, and to his extravagance and love of display many of his acquaintances ascribe his dishonest practices. Rumors are current that not half of Callender's frauds and misdoings have yet been revealed; that he has been an accomplished and plausible hypocrite, and has deceived everybody by his smooth tongue and engaging manners. Many of his friends, however, still believe him innocent of the charges made against him, and declare he will yet prove himself so.

THE ANTI-ERIE ORGANIZATION.

The present American organization against the Fisk and Gould management of the Erie Railway is represented by a committee composed of W. B. Clerk, President of the New York Stock Exchange; Reuben Manley, and A. D. Williams, Governors of the same. The plan of operation and expectations are thus given by Williams:

"The committee is doing all it can. Everything is working toward the downfall of Fisk and Gould. We are just now finding out who are the real owners of the Erie stock in this country. A large amount of stock is owned by private individuals, but their stock is in the hands of brokers, and has never been transferred to the real owners, because, if the owners take their stock to the Erie officers to have it transferred, they run the same risk of having it seized or stolen as did the English stockholders. We are receiving letters every day from parties owning stock, and telling us to act for them. We make no charge for our work, and are now engaged in finding out who owns outside stock, and where it is, and we propose eventually to have a fair election and throw overboard the present managers. Our plan is not the same as the English stockholders' plan. We don't propose to call the stock into the hands of any banking establishment, as there is no need of it. I don't think it would work here. We have nothing to do with the English stockholders. We are in sympathy with the Heath and Raphael party, but ours is an independent movement. I place very little confidence in the Great Western party. It looks like a fraud. We shall go in for general legislation, and by having the classification act repealed, we shall be able to have a square election, when we shall have a fair chance to elect an honest set of managers. The present managers have had their day, and we propose to have ours soon. The tide of public opinion has turned against them, and with the next Legislature and the Judges awed into honesty by the recent exposures, we think our chances of success are good. Fisk and Gould know what we are doing, of course, but they can't help themselves. They can't water the stock, and they can't get the Judges to act as they have heretofore. The only thing they can do is to get control of the stock by buying it, but I don't think they are worth as much as they are represented. They gained their power by increasing the stock from $25,000,000 to $78,000,000, but they can't do it again.

Manley says if Fisk and Gould buy up all the Erie shares, they may manage the road to suit themselves; but so long as swindled stockholders own any part of it they intend to look sharply after their interests. The committee say they can't disclose all their purposes, or the extent of their knowledge, because in that case they would be checkmated by Fisk and Gould; but they declare positively that revelations will soon be made which will astound the public, familiar as it has become with the villanies of the present Erie managers.

MONEY.

The money market continues active, but rates are somewhat easier than yesterday. The leading government bond dealers were supplied at 7 per cent currency, and other good borrowers on government bonds and prime collaterals at 7 per cent currency to 7 per cent gold. The stock brokers paid 1-32 to 1-16 per cent for turning stocks till to-morrow. Prime business paper ranges from 10 to 12 per cent.

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET

was steady, with a fair demand for investors. There is a good deal of buying by those who wish to evade the payment of local and Federal taxes on their surplus at the close of the year. Central Pacific bonds closed at 101 7-8 to 102; Unions, 91 to 91 1-8 for firsts; 77 3-4 to 78 for land grants; 81 1-4 to 82 1-2 for incomes, and 27 1-8 to 27 1-4 for stock.

GOLD.

The announcement of the redemption of twenty millions of the second series of 6 per cents of 1862, had a damaging effect upon the "bulls" in gold. They calculated that the January interest was pretty well discounted, and hoped that 109 was about the lowest figure for gold this month. The feeling in the room to-day was very bearish. The market was dull, with a further decline to 108 1-2. The price opened at 108 5-8, declined to 108 1-2, and advanced to 108 3-4, closing at that price at 3 p. m. The rates paid for carrying were 7 per cent gold per annum, 1-32, 5, 6, 4, and 3 per cent, and 1-64 per cent to flat for borrowing. After the board adjourned, the quotations were 108 1-2 to 108 7-8 at the close.

THE JANUARY INTEREST.

The books for the payment of the January interest of about twenty-seven millions were received at the Sub-Treasury to-day, and the department will be ready to pay interest on the 26th inst.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

was quiet, but firm, with a scarcity of commercial bills. Prime bankers' sixty days' sterling bills range from 109 1-8 to 109 1-4.

THE STOCK MARKET

was more active, and advanced 1-2 to 1 1-4 per cent early in the day, but in the afternoon there was a pressure to sell, and prices declined to about the lowest of the day. The most active stocks were Wabash, Ohio & Mississippi, Northwestern common, Western Union, and Pacific Mail. The "bull" element is still very persistent in fighting the tight money and holders of stocks continue to pay large shaves to have them carried from day to day, in order to be well prepared for the January rise, which is still looked forward to hopefully on the Stock Exchange.

BREADSTUFFS.

The market was exceedingly dull for all grades of flour, under the joint influence of the depression in foreign markets, lower gold, the stringent money market, and comparatively free receipts. The wheat market, at a slight concession in spring growths, was made salable for milling, but the export demand still remained in abeyance. Corn was firm and more active, the demand being mainly for export, to fill late freight engagements.

[To the Associated Press.]

SUMMARY OF YESTERDAY'S NEWS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—A. W. Turnbull & Son, butter and cheese dealers, 16 Warren street, have failed. Liabilities about $40,000. They express their ability to pay thirty cents on the dollar.

Arrived City of New York, from Liverpool.

The examination of the dealings of officials at various city banks is expected to result in important disclosures.

Mayor Hall vetoed the resolutions of the Common Council for the improvement of the condition of Fourth avenue in respect to the use of steam on the Harlem Railroad.

The Street Cleaning Commissioner has ordered the retention of $50,000 from a contractor for alleged neglect of duty.

Frederick Snedecker has been arrested for placing on the market $19,000 in counterfeit school bonds of Allentown, Pa., upon which Mr. Kelly, of Philadelphia, advanced $3,000, and Mr. Dougherty, of New York, $1,500.

No application has been made yet to the Sheriff to put in the requisite bail for Comptroller Connolly.

Application has been made from the counsel of Fisk and Gould for a dismissal of the bill of Heath and Raphael, and that they be enjoined from continuing this or any other suit. Decision reserved.

Peter B. Sweeney telegraphs that he is at St. Catharines, Ontario, merely for his health.

It is reported that Swayze, a Trenton, N. J., banker, has failed.

The *World* says, editorially, that it is rumored that Tweed has resigned his directorship in Erie, and has been succeeded by Daniel Drew.

The Board of Fire Underwriters propose to ask for legislative action, so that in case of an emergency like the recent fire in Chicago, companies could reorganize at once without waiting for weeks, as is now provided.

Another man, named Dennis Flanagin, detained in the police station, died last night in his cell.

Very cold weather is reported at Boston and the East, with the thermometer ranging from fifteen to twenty degrees below zero. At Boston it is three degrees below. All the trains on the Hudson River Railroad are delayed.

A Town in Two States—Its Inconveniences.

A correspondent who is rambling through Virginia and Tennessee, writes to the Cincinnati *Commercial* as follows:

Bristol is improving rapidly, and with its new railroad, which ought to go to Cincinnati, but is already within the clutches of Louisville, it will be something of a railroad centre. The population is now about 3,000, and an old gentleman who was at pains to impart information about the place, found great satisfaction in repeatedly stating that "Cincinnati was once smaller than that," as if the day would come when Bristol will be as large as the Queen City. Perhaps it will, but in that day my old friend will not be here to see it, nor any of my young friends either.

The State line passes through the center of the town, which leads to much trouble and inconvenience. The line passes near the center of the main street, and the rogues and lawless know where it is to an inch. This line used to be deeply venerated, and in former years it would have been considered a symptom of the decay of the Republic for a Tennessee constable to have crossed the street on to the sidewalk, on the sacred soil of Virginia, and arrested a criminal. But the line is not now regarded with such tender veneration. When a man kills another and steps over the line for protection, the officers step over after him and bring him back; killing is, consequently, not so popular as formerly. In this mournful degeneracy of the importance of State lines we see some of the blighting effects of Radical rule. Well may the sovereigns want to know what we are coming to.

Each side of the line has a separate Mayor and Board of Aldermen, and regulates its own affairs in the sense contemplated by the constitution.

There are two papers published, one on each side of the line. Each side also has its schools and churches, but there is not a dangerous number of either of these.

SEVEN THOUSAND REPENTENT SINNERS.

Impressive Spectacle in Father Farrelly's Church—Father Gross' Terrible Denunciation of the Devil's Friends in the Fourth Ward—Seven Thousand Penitential Candles Lighted in an Instant—The Blessing of the Pontiff.

From the New York Sun, Dec. 19.

Last night was the closing night of the mission which has been going on during the past four weeks, under the direction of Father Gross, in St. Joseph's Church, in James street, of which the Rev. Father Farrelly is pastor. Such a jam could probably never be seen in any other place than a Roman Catholic Church, or under any other circumstances.

The entire body of the church was a mass of heads, curving downward where the pews were and upward above the aisles; the immense galleries were mosaiced with them; the gallery stairs overflowed with humanity; the window sills held all they could bear. Men's bodies were mortised into the undulations of other men's bodies from the threshold to the rails of the sanctuary; they were crushed up against the walls all around and streamed out through the street doors and through the open doors of the vestry on both sides of the altar. Not an inch of room was to spare anywhere; not another man could by any possibility effect an entrance.

No women were admitted, though many gathered on the dirty sidewalk outside, and waited there patiently during the services. Perhaps they had accompanied a reluctant brother or husband or lover. The men inside must have numbered nearly 7,000. Each of those 7,000 faces—faces of old men, of young men, of wealthy men, of laborers, of the intelligent and of the ignorant mingled together—wore an expression of grave, earnest enthusiasm which was infectious. All were turned toward the altar. Here and there a long white candle sticking up between the heads told of the ceremony which was coming.

The church is elaborately frescoed and ornamented throughout, but the altar was magnificent last night with tapers, and gas jets, and flowers in the form of crosses, and wreaths, and other beautiful devices. The tabernacle was arched on three sides, with two rows of gas jets, large and small. In front of it, in letters of fire, appeared the word "Jesus," surmounted by a cross of fire. Another and larger cross of fire blazed above it, beneath the fine fresco representing the Crucifixion. On the right side of the altar a dais upheld a statue of the Blessed Virgin. Its many steps were covered with flowers and lighted candelabra.

From the galleries all around hanging bunches of gas jets shed a dim light on the scene. The effect was very imposing.

The services began by saying the rosary. All in the pews knelt down; the others could not move. One of the Dominican Fathers in black gown and broad white collar gave it out and the entire congregation answered in a voice like the roll of distant thunder. Then a choir of children sang a hymn, and Father Gross mounted the altar steps and preached an eloquent sermon from the text, "No man can serve two masters."

He said that they had all become converted and forsaken their evil ways, but they must continue in their good resolutions henceforth. God had sent his ministers to plead with them; but the devil had also his visible ministers on earth ever ready to seize upon their souls. These were in the rum shop and in the bad house. Some of them wrote books, like Renan, who in his "Life of Jesus" has uttered a blasphemy which devils would not dare to utter; he had hinted that Christ had been too free with bad women. The Fourth Ward was especially full of them. The devil held out promises of pleasure; but his promises were cheats and lies. Look at the drunkard's home, at his empty purse, at his ragged wife, and his dirty, uneducated children. Where is his pleasure? The occasion of sin must be avoided. The rum-shops and the bad-houses must never be entered again. The sacraments must be approached often. The greatest enemies of the Catholic Church are the infidel sons of Catholic parents. That they are infidels is the fault of their fathers. Women are generally attentive to their religious duties, but the men neglect them. The son wishing to be manly imitates his father. The father goes to the rum-shop and the son goes there too. Fathers will be held responsible for the loss of their sons' souls. Therefore, the mature men, most of them already fathers, who composed his audience, must promise to attend to their religious duties regularly, and give good example to their children. They were about to renew their baptismal vows. At the solemn moment of their baptism, holding a lighted taper in their hand, they had promised through their sponsors to renounce the devil and all his works and pomps. This they were about to do again, but they must intend to keep their promise. They must not tell a lie to Jesus Christ.

The preacher continued at great length in this strain urging his hearers to be good and honest men. He drew a forcible picture of the death bed of a sinner on one hand and of a just man on the other, and proved that even on this earth the good are truly the happiest. He was listened to with the greatest attention and in the most profound silence throughout.

At length he called upon the congregation to hold up their candles that he might bless them. Then there was a surging of that vast mass, a shuffling of paper wrappings, and 7,000 white candles stood relieved against the sea of heads. Every man was standing. Putting on his stole, Father Gross read some prayers from a small book, and made the sign of the cross with his hand toward the audience. "Light your candles" was the next order. Instantly the cracking of 7,000 matches was followed by 7,000 small puffs of smoke, and 7,000 twinkling lights brightened up the edifice with the brilliancy of day, bringing out the characteristics of each head into startling prominence. The silence was oppressive. It was a scene never to be forgotten. Father Gross then stepped forward.

"Do you renounce the devil?" he said. "Answer 'Yes!'"

There came a response of thunder that fairly shook the rafters—"Yes!"

It was as if but one voice had spoken, and then there was instantly silence as profound as the grave.

"Do you renounce all his works and his pomps? Answer 'I do.'"

"I do!" burst forth again like the explosion of a heavy piece of artillery.

"Will you faithfully keep the promise you have just made, and henceforward endeavor to be good and honest men? Answer 'I will.'"

"I will!" shouted the congregation, with a vehemence that startled the echoes.

"Will you here, in the presence of Almighty God," and Father Gross turned half round and raised his left arm reverently to the altar, "promise to avoid the occasions of sin in future; to keep out of the rum shops and bad houses? Answer 'I will?'"

"I will!" thundered the 7,000.

"Will you furthermore promise to approach the sacraments at least three or four times a year, and to say your prayers regularly? Answer 'I will?'"

"I will!" The tones were unmistakably earnest and sincere.

"Now put out your candles." The 7,000 lights went out, and the church was filled with smoke, which contrasted strongly with the brilliancy of a moment before.

Then taking off his stole, Father Gross continued his address. He said that every candle was blessed, and advised his hearers to preserve the same, that every time that they looked upon them they might be reminded of the oaths they had just taken. He thanked the congregation for their zeal and attention during the mission, and Father Farrelly for his kindness to him and his associates. Then craving their forgiveness if he had given any offence at any time, he blessed them, their children, their houses, and everything belonging to them. Then he gave them the Papal blessing, everybody kneeling and saying five Paters and Aves, in order to gain the plenary indulgence. This was a very impressive ceremony, the reverend father having his stole on and making the sign of the cross with a crucifix. The service concluded with benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

THE TIGER.

The Hon. John Morrissey Wants $10,000 From a Wealthy Cincinnatian, on an Old Gambling Debt—Failing to Get the Cash He Brings Suit.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Dec. 20.

On the night of February 20 last, about 11 o'clock, a well-known Cincinnatian, of large fortune and occasionally of very large and liberal views of matters and things in general, seated himself among the players at the faro table in John Morrissey's house, No. 5 West Twenty-fourth street, New York. He was somewhat under the influence of liquor, and of course owned the world, and was "in luck, "in his mind." He started in to do there what he has sometimes done here, during the last ten years, in the way of a big play. But he was not disposed to "change in" any money; his word was good for "chips"—to a limited amount—as he was known by reputation to some of the house, and was accompanied by Mr. Bolly Lewis. So he played on his credit and lost, and continued to lose, until there were "markers" against him in the "chip rack" to the amount of about $5,000. At this point Mr. Wm. H. Mead, one of the managers of the house, stepped forward, tapped him on the shoulder, and remarked that he had better quit, as the house was not in the habit of turning high into the thousands against markers, particularly those of comparative strangers. This suggestion was made in a tone and manner calculated to be inoffensive. The Cincinnatian was slightly nettled, however, and insisted on playing, declaring that he was good for a $10,000 losing at any time; his friend Lewis would vouch for that. Mr. Lewis did vouch for it; he declared Mr. —— to be a man of honor (at least he had always found him such), worth half a million, and as good as his word in paying a debt of honor.

Mead was reluctant to allow any further credit play, but at last consented that the indebtedness should reach $5,000 or be wiped out. So the play proceeded, the Cincinnatian stacking up the reds and blues lavishingly, and always with bad luck. There was nothing very sensational about the affair, a play of that size being an ordinary thing in New York gambling houses. In fact, our Cincinnati credit-system-player did not attract half so much attention by his play as by the exposure he made of himself when the $5,000 point was reached and he again insisted on further credit. The manager of the game again refused, was again met with assurances of Mr. ——'s honor and ability, and, finally, after a rather angry discussion, allowed him to proceed and at length to leave the house $10,000 in debt to it, on his word of honor as a gentleman, who owned "a bank in Cincinnati, and was amply able to pay twenty-five times that much."

On the following day Mr. Mead called at the Cincinnatian's hotel and reminded him of that indebtedness; a draft or a check would be a very clever way of cancelling it. He was met by the reply that he ought not to have allowed the play! To make a long story short, the Cincinnatian positively wasn't inclined to pay—just then, at any rate. His brother, who was in New York at the time, was appealed to, but would not move in the gambler's favor, and the loser returned to this city, leaving his word for $10,000 in the drawer of the bank, where it remains to this hour. Then there was correspondence on the subject, Morrissey threatening exposure if the "debt of honor" was not paid. When the Honorable John passed through this city, on his way to New Orleans, last spring, he was strongly inclined to publish his customer, but was dissuaded by friends of the latter.

At last things took shape, day before yesterday, when Wm. H. Mead, of New York, registered at the Burnet House, and shortly after made his way to the office of his friend. On his way out he met his man, but not being positive as to his identity, kept on to his office, reaching which he was informed that the object of his trip had "gone to the bank." Returning, he called at the bank, beckoned his friend out from the back room and made a last demand for a settlement. He wanted ten thousand dollars or some good excuse for the non-payment, but could get neither. The agent then made up his mind to the exposure. Morrissey had instructed him to use all means to get a settlement of some kind, failing to which suit was to be brought, and they, yesterday, drew up the petition, claiming ten thousand dollars for *value received*.

The nature of the transaction does not appear in the petition. It will be necessary for the defendant to show that, when he pleads the gambling act in answer, and of course the suit must necessarily go against the plaintiff.

West Side.

Giles Bro. & Co., one of the largest jewelry houses in Chicago have been compelled to open a store on the West Side. They may be found at the corner of Madison and Sangamon streets, represented by Mr. Morris, well known to the patrons of the late Edwards, and more recently with Mayo, and for the last two years a leading salesman in the magnificent salesrooms of Giles Bro. & Co.

Bell Relics.

All those who are desirous of obtaining the genuine article of charm relics manufactured from the Court House bell metal had better call soon, as but a few are left unsold. They are to be had only of Giles, Bro. & Co., No. 384 Wabash avenue, 247 West Madison street, and 158 Twenty-second street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

You are Troubled with a Bad Breath.—It annoys your friends as well as yourself. You would like to get rid of it, but scarcely know what means to adopt. We will tell you. Use the fragrant Sozodont, it will cleanse and beautify your teeth, and leave your breath pure.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest, and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in the market. Patients who have once taken it can take no other.

To dress artificial hair Burnett's Cocoaine excels, promotes a luxuriant growth of natural hair, and kills dandruff.

DIED.

COON—At Evanston, Ill., on Thursday morning, Mr. Coon.

Funeral will take place on Saturday morning, 23d inst., at 9 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited without further notice.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—26 ROOMS IN THE NEW MARBLE block corner of Halsted and Tyler-sts; all conveniences for a first-class boarding-house. MILLER & RIGDON, 200 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—818 WABASH-AV., NEAR SIXteenth-st, a commodious house, with modern improvements; barn, stable on planked alley. If desired, principal story can be brought to the line of street and store front added to the building. Inquire on the premises between 10 and 12 a. m., or 3 and 5 p. m.

TO RENT—FURNISHED DWELLING, 1184 Prairie-av. Apply to RAE & MITCHELL, 14 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT MARble house. On Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st., elegant parlor for business; also, brick barn. SIMEON MEARS, 809 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NEW WOODEN STYLE HOUSE, 10 rooms, near Union Park, $75. Four rooms, 45 minutes' ride, $7. EDMUND G. STILES, 112 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—IN VILLAGE AUSTIN, COTTAGE, 6 rooms, $20; 7 rooms on Augusta-st, near Reuben. R. G. GOODWILLIE, Real Estate and House Agent, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—ONE GOOD OFFICE, VERY CHEAP, on east side Michigan-av, between Congress and Van Buren-sts. Apply on premises to WM. J. BARNEY, Land Agent.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS, WELL adapted for insurance offices or light trade, second floor of 86 West Washington-st. Apply on premises to J. M. HIRSCH, in basement.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 278 AND 280 South Water-st, opposite Market, and offices above; possession Jan. 1. Apply on premises to H. C. WHEELER.

TO RENT—SEVERAL GOOD OFFICES; ALSO, two floors suitable for wholesale and jobbing trade; centrally located. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st, up stairs.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—house, 373, on corner of Twelfth and Wabash-av.; 3 years' lease. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—THE VALUABLE STORE, 536 State-st., close to Field & Leiter's, Hamlin & Hale's, and in the centre of business. D. F. FISKE, 47 Canal-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—STORES NOS. 919 AND 921 STATE-st, with fixtures. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—ONLY $25, FINE STORE AND TWO rooms, on Coolidge-st, near Blue Island-av. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT OFFICE 52 WEST Madison-st. Apply to BIRNEY HAND on the premises, or at 136 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—LARGE BASEMENT 127 AND 129 North Halsted-st., for boarding house, with barn room. H. WHIPPLE, Room 8, 75 Canal-st.

TO RENT—TWO VERY DESIRABLE STORES, 54 and 56 South Water-st., nearly finished, ready Apply to WM. H. THOMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 285 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—GROW'S HALL, CHEAP TO churches. A man wanted to take charge of the hall. Apply at 191 Madison-st. A. S. GROW.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SEVERAL cottages for sale cheap. Houses wanted, for rent and sale. S. L. TRIPPE, 157 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FOUR FRONT ROOMS, SOME furniture to be sold. Rooms newly calsomined; water. 247 Sangamon-st., corner Harrison.

TO RENT—3 FURNISHED ROOMS, ON FULton-st, $25 and $30, with or without board. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FOUR SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED rooms on Peoria-st, between Randolph and Washington, for gentlemen. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

75 NORTH PEORIA-ST.—ROOM AND BOARD for two gentlemen, at $6 per week.

235 WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to rent on reasonable terms; day boarders accommodated.

264 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE SINGLE FRONT room to rent, with board. Table boarders accommodated.

289 WEST MONROE-ST.—A DESIRABLE room, with board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; references required.

358 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—TWO FURnished single rooms, with board.

632 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CORNER OF Lincoln, a large front room, unfurnished, with board; room heated with steam.

695 WEST MADISON-ST.—A FURNISHED back room, with light and fuel, three beds, suitable for three or four gents, or gent and wife with one or two children, with first-class board; will be let cheap for the winter; only permanent, quiet, prompt paying parties wanted; apply at once.

BOARDING AND LODGING—TO A GENT AND wife or two gents, in a private family on the South Side, near Twenty-second-st, a large unfurnished front room, with alcove, closets, gas, and furnace; references exchanged. Address PARKS, Tribune office.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st.—$2 per day; day board, $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR GENtleman and wife, in private family on West Side, where there will be no other boarders; terms must be moderate. Address, stating location and terms, BOARDERS, 195 Blue Island-av.

BOARD—A FIRST-CLASS LADY, PROFESSOR of vocal and instrumental music, wishes to find a room and board for tuition, north of Twenty-sixth-st., or any of the avenues near town. Address M. C., Tribune office, 409 Wabash-av.

BOARD—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, for two young men, within three squares of Ridge-court and Wabash-av. Address BOARD, Tribune Branch office, 409 Wabash-av.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT suite of furnished front rooms, with board; gas, hot and cold water, fire, and bath rooms; must be on the West Side. Address HORACE A. WETTT, 90 West Lake-st, stating terms and location; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—TWO ROOMS, ONE FOR for a gentleman and daughter, near Washington-st, east of Union Park. S. C. W. & CO., 281 West Washington-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases, or no pay. 130 West Madison-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—AN HONEST, INTELligent, and go-ahead man to take an interest in and superintend a caloric grain drying business, already established, near Chicago. The right kind of man can purchase a half interest with Western lands or any good property. Address Lock Box 22, Clinton, Iowa.

KNITTING MACHINES.

LAMB KNITTING MACHINES—THE COMplete knitter. Call and examine, or send stamp for circular and samples of work. HULBERT & WOODHEAD, General Agents, 71 South Halsted-st.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO learn and engage in the telegraphic business at PORTER'S National Telegraph College, 382 Wabash-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—22x180, ON Madison-st., west of La Salle.
18 or 25x100, on Michigan-av., north of Madison-st.
24x171, on Wabash-av., north of Adams-st.
25x112, to alley, corner Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.
Corner on Quincy and Jackson-sts, very desirable, near State-st.
52x135, on State-st, north of Twelfth-st.
75x95, on Franklin-st, north of Madison-st.
100x175, on Wabash-av, near Fourteenth-st, at $400.
100x175, on Michigan-av, near Fourteenth-st, at $400.
150x140, on Lake-st, west of Clark-st.
Fine location to lease on East Madison-st.
40x100, on Ontario-st, west of North Dearborn-st.
Other property on North and South Sides to lease and sell. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BANK LOT, 30x100—FRONTS south on Adams-st. adjoining, on the west, the late beautiful block of H. H. Honore, which is to be rebuilt; also, the handsome hotel of Potter Palmer, the Pacific Hotel, and the United States Government will soon invest some $4,000,000 more in improving that locality. Gentlemen, if you can't see that that lot is worth $2,000 per foot, I can. Talking about having lots of money, and wanting bargains, come now, talk business, and I will sell you this for just what it is worth. E. H. CUMMINGS, 420 Fulton-st, 9 to 11 a. m.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS IN ALL PARTS OF the city, some at $100, within old city limits. GEORGE & HILL, 349 State-st.

FOR SALE—152 FEET ON CANAL-ST., NEAR Randolph.
44 feet on Canal-st, near Monroe.
50 feet on Franklin-st, north of Van Buren.
25 feet on Madison-st., west of LaSalle.
25 feet on Fourth-av., south of Jackson.
45 feet on West Madison-st.
MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—48x183, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF West Washington and Union-sts. This is the finest corner on the street, and is a bargain at price asked, for either investment or speculation. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD AND CHEAP LOTS ON THE South Side, on Arnold, Butterfield, Buddan, Garibaldi, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first-sts; also, on Wentworth, Wallace, and Shurtleff-avs. Five years, at 6 per cent. No advance in prices, though such lots must double in value. The increased demand for building lots, now where so many tens of millions must be paid for labor, will advance the price of such lots. The old prices and very easy terms. ALBERT CRANE, 272 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE and barn, 15 Honore-st., near Madison; house contains 10 rooms, with modern improvements. Apply to POWELL, GETCHELL & CO., 170 Monroe-st, corner LaSalle.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON THE CORNER OF Van Buren and Sherman-sts.; south and east front; fine location for hotel. Inquire at 37 West Madison-st, basement.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS ON HARRIson, Jackson, Owasco, Madison, Hubbard, Rucker, and Emery-sts., Western, Campbell, and Park-avs. Apply to CAMPBELL & BROS., 150 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENT—TWO houses and lots in Englewood, $1,600 each; small payment down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FINE INVESTMENT—80 ACRES on Junction-av., in Sec. 23, 38, 13; only $400, on 10 years' time. This will be withdrawn if not taken at once; full abstract. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, ON EASY TERMS. Cottage and lot, on Hubbard-st., $2,000. Cottage, large barn, and lot, on Newberry-av., near Twelfth-st., $2,300. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $875—GREAT BARGAIN, IF taken at once. A cottage with 7 rooms and a 5-years' ground lease, on Loomis-st., near Jefferson Park. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOT NEAR DOUGLAS PARK AND Twelfth-st., $800. Two lots on Reuben-st., near Fifty-first-st., $150 each, to-day. Lot on Wentworth-av., near car shops, $450 cash, to-day. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS THIS WEEK—COTtage and lot on Larrabee-st., near Sophia-st., $2,000. Cottage and lot on Smart-st., near Hubbard-st., $2,000. Cottage and lot on Price-place, near Halsted-st., $2,600. Cottage and lot on Cicero-court, near Tyler-st., $1,500; on very easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS, FOR CASH—TWO stores on Lake-st., with 47-years' lease, $1,500. Dwelling, with 12 rooms, on Green-st.; 5-years' ground lease; $2,200. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE CORNER AND some outside lots on North Dearborn-st., BASH & SHAPLEY, 45 South Canal-st., at room 4.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON WARREN-av., at a bargain; also, house and lot cheap, on Egan-av., east of Cottage Grove-av., BASH & SHAPLEY, 45 South Canal-st., at room 4.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—BUILDing and lot, 25x125, Van Buren-st., near Halsted, $5,000, one-third cash, cheap at $7,000; R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 North Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENty-third-st., a house with 9 rooms, gas, and water; 5-years' ground lease; only $2,500, if taken at once, easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—DECIDED BARGAINS—LOT ON Price-place, near Halsted, at $1,600, one-third cash. Larrabee-st., improved lot only $1,200. Sangamon-st., lot, 25x130, only $1,200. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NEW BUILDING 22x37 AND TEN years' lease of lot. Will be sold at a great bargain if taken soon. Apply at 799 West Madison-st., upstairs, from 7 to 10 a. m.

FOR SALE—TWO NO. 1 HOUSES WITH LARGE lots in Evanston. Price below value. Terms easy. Also, one good house and barn would trade for cottage and lot in city. Two new and extra built houses in Glencoe at a bargain. Smaller houses and cottages for monthly payments. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—THREE lots on Twenty-second-st., between Ashland-av. (Reuben-st.) and Paulina. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTHEAST CORNER OF LAKE and Sangamon-sts., 80x125 feet. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN-ST. FIVE lots, each 25x178 feet, on north side of Van Buren-st., between Centre-av. and Throop. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—THREE CHOICE LOTS ON FORTY-fifth-st., near Cottage Grove-av., only $1,000 each. Easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—25x180 FEET ON MADISON-ST., near LaSalle-st. north front. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—320 ACRES OF fine land, two miles from railroad, and twenty miles from Topeka, Kansas. G. B. GRIFFIN, 239 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—80 ACRES LAND, fenced in small lots; cherry and apple orchard; large convenient two-story house, 12 rooms, cellar and barn. Situated 21 miles from Madison-st., on Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad. Apply to G. S. HUBBARD, 104 West Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE ON THE SOUTH side, a house and lot worth $2,000 or $3,000 on monthly payments of $50.00. Address DEACON, 1194 Indiana-av.

WANTED—2 LOTS ON SOUTH WATER OR Lake-st, near Wabash-av or State-st. Also 60 feet on West Madison-st. GOODRICH & AVERY, 593 Wabash-av.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10 horse; circular saw mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, Agent, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines and sawmills, Daniels & Woodworth's planers, sash tenoner and moulder, shaping machines and mortising machines, 58 Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes. Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

HORSE-POWERS—RAILWAY ONE AND TWO horse sweep-powers, from two to ten horse, clippers, hay and corn-stalk cutters, wood saws, Hutchinson's Patent Locking Grate Bars, Barker's Sandpapering Machines, corn shellers, etc., manufactured and for sale by H. A. PITTS' SONS, 11 South Jefferson-st.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES, saw mills, engine lathes, iron planers, chucks, drills, bolt cutters, Tompkins' planer and matcher, moulding, tenoning, re-sawing, shaping, mortising, etc. Sturtevant fan and pressure blowers, leather and rubber belting, hose, files, saws, etc., etc. Greenwood stave, heading and shingle machines. Circulars sent on application. Please call and examine our machinery before purchasing, as we are confident we can supply your demands with the first-class machinery in the market. Do not fail to call at the Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Co. H. G. WORMER, Manager, 37 and 39 South Canal-st.

WANTED—BELTING, PULLEYS, &c., A 16-inch second-hand driving belt, 3 or 4 30 to 38-inch pulleys, a surfacer, a siding saw, and some 4-inch belting. Address PLANING MILL, Tribune.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY, IN SUMS OF $1,000 TO $5,000, TO LOAN on Chicago real estate. CHANDLER, POMEROY & CO., 49 West Washington-st.

MONEY TO REBUILD—WE CAN MAKE A few loans on first mortgage to good men whose titles are perfect. OGDEN, SHELDON & SNUDDER, northeast cor. Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts, watches and diamonds, and other good collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY, 101 South Clinton-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON IMPROVED FARMS IN Illinois in sums of $5,000 and upward, for long time, on reasonable terms. Address SHELDON & WATERMAN, 380 Michigan-av.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON HAND, IN SUMS OF $5,000 and upward, for five years. GEORGE & HILL, 349 State-st.

$2,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY real estate for 3 or 5 years. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL PROPerty; funds in hand. LOUIS L. PALMER, attorney at law, 481 Wabash-av.

$50,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, for short time on warehouse receipts, and other good securities. H. LOWY, 511 Wabash-av.

$100,000 REPUBLIC INSURANCE Company scrip for sale in sums to suit. WILLIAM H. SISSON, Attorney, 95 West Madison-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FEW HUNDRED THOUSAND choice common bricks for sale, at 156 South Clinton-st. JOSEPH M. LYONS.

FOR SALE—TICKET TO NEW YORK, VIA Michigan Central. Inquire or address TICKET, Florence-Place Hotel, corner Twenty-third-st. and Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASE OF A building on Washington-st., near Desplaines; also some nice furniture. D. F. FISKE, No. 47 Canal-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—ONE OF VAN VICTON'S CITY scraps of 1865. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 29 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF GREENLEE'S 24-INCH surfacers. Never been used. Suitable for light work. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of RICHARDS, NORRIS & CO., West Twenty-second and Lafin-sts, or at down-town office, corner of Wells and Washington-sts, Chicago.

BRICK FOR SALE—I HAVE THREE HUNDRED thousand Milwaukee brick for sale; apply, until 11 a. m. to-day, at 151 East Randolph-st. O. B. LESOND.

FOR SALE—A PASS TO ST. PAUL AND RE-turn, good until January 1, 1872, price $8.00; apply at EINSTEIN'S cigar store, 461 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A LARGE BASE-BURNER, the Brilliant. Inquire at 882 West Washington-st., corner of Lincoln.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, HAVING $5 capital, to travel or locate, and sell an article that costs 3 cents and sells for 10 cents. Everybody will buy it. Call, or send stamp for circular, to M. CAMPBELL & CO., 170 Illinois-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO TAKE charge of a dining-room. Inquire at the office of the BARNES HOUSE.

WANTED—A GORDON PRESS BOY. APPLY at 18 West Randolph-st., basement.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, 12 TO 15 YEARS of age, residing on West Side. Address ATTORNEY, Tribune office.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GOOD WAITERS for a restaurant. Apply to-day, Friday, between 9 and 10 a. m., at No. 42 West Adams-st.

WANTED—30 WOOD-CHOPPERS FOR SOUTHern Indiana; a winter's work; will have to pay your fare. Employment headquarters, Room 8, Lind's Block, Randolph-st bridge.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY TO WORK IN A grocery store, to take orders and deliver goods. Address, by letter, S. W. JOHNSTON, 150 South Green-st.

WANTED—A BOY TO MAKE CHANGE AT 22 South Desplaines-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A SALESMAN WITH KNOWLedge of gents' furnishing goods and controlling trade, to take an interest in a wholesale business. No capital required. Address POLHEMUS, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 100 YOUNG MEN in the country to sell groceries by sample. Address WILSON & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS AND farm hands to go South. Apply to 21 West Randolph-st, or 533 Milwaukee-av.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—HAT SALESMEN—BY A WHOLEsale hat firm, who keeps an A 1 stock, first-class experienced salesmen, who have or can control a large amount of good trade. To such men liberal terms will be offered. No others need apply. Address, giving full name, amount of trade, and where most of it is located, HAT FIRM No. 41, Tribune office 409 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPer and correspondent, one that is familiar with the commission business. Address W P, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CASHIER FOR A LARGE wholesale house; none but a first-class man, with the best of city references need apply. Address by letter F. B. M. COTT, 581 Twenty-second-st. No attention to personal applications.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE LIVE HARDWARE salesman to travel in Kansas for a St. Louis house; none but those acquainted with the business thoroughly, and able to earn a good salary, desired. Address S & Co, care of Northwestern National Bank, Chicago.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER. ADDRESS, GIVing age, references, and salary required, C & Co, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD CANVASSER; MUST BE of good personal appearance and address. One acquainted with the mattress and bedding business can secure a good position. Address W. Tribune office.

WANTED—A TRAVELLING AGENT, ONE acquainted with tinners' stock business preferred; also an office boy, from 13 to 15 years old, a good writer. Address C, care Carrier 8.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PATTERN MAker to make patterns for foundry use. Apply before Friday morning at 706 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER; REASonable wages will be given. Call or address CHAS. WAGNER, Marseilles, Ill.

WANTED—PHOTOGRAPHER, AT ELKHORN, one that can print and retouch. For particulars, address with stamp, S. C. GRAHAM, Artist, Box 256, Elkhorn, Wis.

WANTED—GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE workers and slate roofers. Apply at ROBERT GRIFFITH'S factory and slate yard, corner Nineteenth and Grove-sts.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY — TWO COMPEtent girls for general housework. Apply at 518 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Call at 69 West Lake-st., in the store.

WANTED—SPICE PACKERS; NONE BUT EXperienced need apply, at 738 State-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO MAKE brass car boxes. Works out of the city. Apply at 841 Wabash-av.

WANTED—BOX NAILERS, AT RICHARDS, Norris & Co.'s Packing Box Manufactory, corner West Twenty-second and Lafin-sts. Also, a good sawyer.

WANTED—GOOD STEAM FITTERS. WALWORTH, FURSE & CO., 225 Lake-st.

WANTED—TWO MORE GOOD CUTTERS AT our clothing manufactory. CLEMENT & SAYER, 280 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS JOB COMPOSitors. Situations permanent. OTTAWAY, BROWN & COLBERT, 7 and 9 Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A TAILOR, AS FOREMAN IN A shop, for the manufacturing of men's clothing. Call to-day at 241 Blue Island-av, basement. Must bring good reference.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—5 LADY CANVASSERS. CALL AT office of Lady's Friend, to-day, 148 West Washington-st., up stairs, first room.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family, at 646 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL, GERman, Swedish or Norwegian preferred. Call at No. 39 East Sixteenth-st, near Indiana-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE of a baby; none but experienced need apply. Call at 69 West Lake-st, in store.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AT 38 WARREN-AV.

WANTED—A GIRL COMPETENT TO COOK, wash and iron for a private family; high wages to a good girl. Apply, with references, 824 Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL; SWEDISH, NORwegian, or German preferred; one who understands washing and ironing. Call for three days at 1069 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN, WELSH, OR NORWEgian girl to do general housework. Apply at 228 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRLS at the Western-av. Hotel, 969 Madison-st. Call before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SWEDE, NORWEGIAN OR GERman girl, to do second work and sewing in a small family. Apply at 467 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS IRONERS AT Anderson's Steam Laundry, 157 Dearborn-st, opposite old Post Office.

WANTED—A NEAT, COMPETENT GERMAN girl to do general housework in a small private family. Call at 150 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD GIRL for general housework. Must be a good washer and ironer. Apply, with references, at 347 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; MUST come well recommended; none but such need apply, at once, at 44 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—AT JOHNSTON HOUSE—A GOOD strong girl to help in kitchen and do washing. Wages $3. Apply at 123 and 125 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer. Apply to C. M. CADY, 612 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT 65 ABERDEEN-ST, A FIRST-class cook, washer, and ironer. Wages $4 per week.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. A comfortable home and good wages to the right party. Apply this day, 79 Honore-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER—A YOUNG GERman lady preferred, in a private family, where a servant is kept. References required. Address PETER, Branch Tribune office, 409 Wabash-av.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGES ON THE South or West Divisions, with from 5 to 10 rooms, by good tenants. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 285 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 OR 5 ROOMS SUITAble for housekeeping, situated east of State and north of Twenty-ninth-st. Rent in advance and reference if required. Address H S, 219 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 ROOMS WITHin a few blocks of Madison-st. bridge, for a family of 2, suitable for housekeeping. Address ROOMS, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PARLOR AND BEDroom furnished, within ten minutes' walk of the Sherman House. Address P, Sherman House.

WANTED—TO RENT—VACANT ROOM FOR photographing, with top-light. Any person knowing of one in either city or country town please address PHOTOGRAPHER, 573 Washington-av., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS, BY A YOUNG man, in a private family where there are no young ladies, and where "some" is the word. Address J Y S, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE on West Side; would buy some furniture. Call at, or address, Room 5, corner Clinton and Washington-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FEW ROOMS OR part of house, furnished or unfurnished, close to centre of city, for housekeeping for man and wife. Address TENANT, 191 South LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—CELLARAGE ROOM for 40 to 60 barrels. Address CELLARAGE, care Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON OR ABOUT THE 1st of January, rooms suitable for housekeeping, for a family of three, furnished or unfurnished; references furnished; West Side preferred. Address HASTE 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM for two gentlemen, within five blocks of the Sherman House. Address W R S, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

ASK FOR THE WORLD-RENOWNED HOWE Sewing Machine; the oldest, best and most reliable, and do not buy any other. Offices 219 South Halsted-st. and 239 Wabash-av. Canvassers wanted, and liberally dealt with.

BUY THE BEST GROVER & BAKER'S NEW improved shuttle, lock-stitch sewing machine; also, Grover & Baker's celebrated elastic stitch machines. Lower prices than any other first-class machine; more attachments free; easy monthly payments. Salesroom 98 West Randolph-st, and 123 Eighteenth-st.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES for sale, payable in work or cash, at South Side office, 127 Eighteenth-st.

SAVE $20. BUY THE WILSON SHUTTLE SEWing machine. The best in the world. Price, $45. Warranted for five years. Sold on easy monthly payments. Salesroom, 578 West Madison-st. City canvassers wanted.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF J. N. WILKINS, formerly 121 Dearborn-st., now 28 South Desplaines-st. and 627 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on monthly installments, and work given in payment if desired.

WEED, SINGER, AND WHEELER & WILSON sewing machines for sale, on easy monthly payments. Work given in payment to those who desire it. C. K. NICHOLS, 144 South Halsted-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—TWO BUSINESS CUTTERS; price, $35.00, at BUCHANAN, CARPENTER & CO., 77 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—25 DOUBLE AND SINGLE SLEIGHS, at RULPH'S harness store, near corner State and Adams-sts, BRADLEY & SMITH.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A shipment of first-class, light, two and four passenger sleighs, comprising light jump seats, swell bodies, Portland styles, and many sleighs, at reasonable prices for this class of work. 425 and 427 Wabash-av. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS!—ONE OF THOSE TWO-seated phaeton sleighs just finished; also, one of the finest light single Portland make ever offered in this market, at HATHAWAY'S, 800 State-st.

WANTED—STABLE ROOM FOR ABOUT SIX horses, within a few blocks of Sherman House. Call at 156 South Clinton-st. JOSEPH M. LYONS.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND CARriage harness. Address W R, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who has had experience in wholesale and retail, and travelled selling goods through the West. Address JOHN ANDERSON, Tribune office, South Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO do chores or work for his board. Address B R, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG PHOnographer, as correspondent or amanuensis. Is a good penman. Address H N, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN THE CITY AS teamster; is capable of driving a team, or any other steady job; good references. Apply at 111 West Taylor-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY UP IN all branches of the grocery trade; good bookkeeper and salesman; moderate salary. Address FARRY, 452 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at 224 Arnold-st., for two days.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker to go by the day in families. Apply at corner Green and Van Buren-sts, 130 South Green.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A STOCK OF HARDWARE, TIN-WARE, TINner's tools, and store fixtures for sale, and store to rent, as I wish to leave for the Pacific Coast. Apply at 392 and 397 1-2 West Lake-st.

CAPITAL CHANCE FOR A PHYSICIAN—CAN secure a practice of $3,000 a year in the country. Address PHYSICIAN, care A. M. Wright & Co., corner Lake and Canal-sts., Chicago.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACturers—The entire business of the E. W. M. Co. for sale on the most favorable terms. Over 400 men are constantly employed; gross sales amounting to about $500,000 per annum, which business might be doubled by giving judicious credits. The undersigned, having devoted 14 years of his life entirely to its growth, and having made all the property he desires, is determined to retire, improve his real estate, and obtain the rest his declining years and health demand, leaving to his successors a business which he believes has no parallel in the country. For further information inquire of or address F. W. GATES, President, Office, 43 Canal-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE AND LEASE of the St. Charles Hotel, in Alton; also, National Hotel, in Jerseyville, with or without furniture. Population of Alton, 16,000; Jerseyville, 3,000; only hotels in both places, now doing a good business. Terms easy. Address C. P. HOLCOMBE, St. Charles Hotel, Alton, Ill.

$500 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A business that before the fire would not have been bought for double the amount. 130 West Washington-st., Room 1.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—OR STOLEN FROM THE OFFICE OF J. Bayes & Co., a white leather pocket-book containing one check for $1,500, made by C. W. Sherwood on Union Trust and Saving Bank, payable to P. G. Tower or bearer, also one check for $500, made by W. R. Woodbury on City National Bank, payable to order of P. G. Tower, also a commutation ticket of Chicago & Northwestern Railroad to Austin, and some other papers of no value except to me. All persons are hereby warned against negotiating said checks as payment has been stopped; and whoever will return said pocket-book, with contents, to me at 129 South Halsted-st., shall be suitably rewarded. PETER G. TOWNER.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, 20TH INST., A HORSE and business wagon, on corner of Sangamon and Harrison-sts. The man who was seen to take the same up, and unhitch horse from wagon, will receive a liberal reward on returning horse to 300 Clybourn place, near the rolling mill. CHARLES THIELEMAN.

LOST—A BROWN MARE—BROKE LOOSE from in front of 48 South Desplaines-st.; had on saddle, bridle, and halter. The finder will be suitably rewarded by bringing her to 48 South Desplaines-st. T. L. MILLER.

LOST—A GOLD LOCKET, WITH PICTURE. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 291 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

LOST—OR STRAYED—A DARK BAY HORSE about 14 hands high, 9 years old—from the rear of 180 Burnside-st., on the morning of the 19th.

TAKEN UP—A SORREL HORSE—WHICH owner can have by proving property and paying charges. C. K. NICHOLS, 144 South Halsted-st.

TAKEN UP—A COW ABOUT 4 YEARS OLD, red, with white under her belly. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JOHN FISHLEIGH, Ravenswood, Cook County, Ill.

$10 REWARD—IF THE PERSON WHO TOOK the box of books from my buggy on the night of Dec. 19, or if they have been found by anyone else, and they will return them, the above reward will be paid and no questions asked. Any person who will give any information in regard to the above box, which was done up in oil cloth, and contained books of no value except to owner, and will call or drop line to basement 54 West Madison-st., shall be suitably rewarded.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND THE Great Conflagration," by Colbert & Chamberlin, associate editors of The Chicago Tribune; illustrated by Chapin & Gulick; complete in one splendid octavo volume of 528 printed pages, and 24 illustrations (engraving 25 engravings), 552 pages in all, with the fullest, the most interesting, and most reliable map of Chicago yet published. Also full accounts of the great Northwestern fires and the other great fires of the world. Be careful that you get hold of the right book. Enclose 25 cents for outfit and name territory desired. Address J. S. GOODMAN, publisher, 15 South Green-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND ITS Destruction," a full and complete history of Chicago, her past, present, and future; with graphic scenes, incidents, and full details of the disaster, by Geo. P. Upton and J. W. Sheahan, editors of The Chicago Tribune, with nearly 500 pages, and 50 illustrations. We consider this book selling to one of any other published in English or German; it is now ready for delivery. Send for outfit and choice of territory. UNION PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—DR. GOODSPEED'S HIStory of Chicago and the great fires of the West and world, contains 680 pages and 75 illustrations, all on tinted paper. Now ready. Price, $2.50. Most rapid selling book in America. Prospectus and outfit free. A portion of the proceeds devoted to the sufferers. Address J. W. GOODSPEED, 15 South Carpenter-st., Chicago, Cincinnati or St. Louis. Goodspeed's Franco-German War sells immensely.

AGENTS WANTED—$8 TO $12 A DAY ARE being made by all good canvassers of either sex, with Linington's Combination Needle Book, and Post Mounted; one agent sold 30 in five hours; another 14 in one half a day; another 144 in less than a day; another 6 in one house, etc., etc. They are just the thing for holidays; everybody buys them at sight. Send 50 cents for sample and circular, or call at 99 West Monroe-st., Chicago. C. M. LININGTON.

AGENTS WANTED—THROUGHOUT THE Northwest to canvass for several new books. Among them is Wm. Cullen Bryant's Library of Poetry and Song, 1,500 poems from nearly 500 authors, the best-selection ever published, new edition, revised, improved, and fully illustrated. Twenty editions called for within three over six months. Send for circular. MOSES WARREN, 121 West Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—$250 PER MONTH—EMployment at once. Extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE FOR THE Home of God's People. The grandest and most successful new book out. One agent took 114 orders in 10 days. Our circulars (sent free) will give full particulars, terms, etc. Address M. A. PARKER & CO., 152 South Morgan-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—$12 TO $24 A DAY, IN every county in the United States, to sell a newly patented article of great utility and a necessity in every household. For further particulars address THE CHAMPION MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL BROWN'S Champion Block Plane, and the best Knife Cleaner in the market. J. W. BROWN & CO., 88 School-st., Boston, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS AND PRIZE PACKAGES. CHAS. HECK, 76 West Adams-st. Send orders for the holidays.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED — FEE after decree, scandal avoided; eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REports, loans, real estate, law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 118 Wabash-av.

FIRE PROOF ROOFING—A FEW GOOD business men wanted, to join other responsible parties in the introduction of a fire-proof roofing in this city. Call and see sample, at the Barnes House, southwest corner of Randolph and Canal-sts.

IF YOU HAVE A GOOD HORSE, SOUND AND kind, and a fair roadster, to sell, you can hear of a cash customer by addressing T A M, Tribune office.

IF YOU HAVE GOT A HOUSE TO RENT within 10 minutes' walk from corner Madison and Halsted-sts, call at WEBSTER'S Dining Parlors, 45 South Halsted-st.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, and valuable personal property. Same bought. No. 27 West Madison-st., Room 1 and 2, formerly 126 Dearborn-st. TUNNICLIFF.

PEOPLE BURNT OUT CAN GET CROCKERY 50 per cent cheaper at 159 Van Buren-st, near Halsted, than any other place in the city.

WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED MANufacturing business, $20,000, to $40,000 additional capital. Party willing to take charge of salesroom in this city preferred. Product staple; profits large; good reference. Address MANUFACTURER, Tribune office.

WANTED—500 TEAMSTERS, FARMERS, AND laborers, to buy army overcoats. The cheapest, warmest, and most durable clothing for men working in the ruins. CLEMENT & SAYER, 280 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL SOLICITOR AN interest in an established real estate or fire and marine insurance agency or will purchase business. Address GOAHEADITIVENESS, Tribune Branch office, 409 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, CAST-OFF clothing, and miscellaneous goods of any kind. By sending a letter to L. GELDER, 193 South Water-st. you can find a purchaser.

WANTED—TWO WHITE DIAMONDS, WITH cut flaw, broad surface, depth not so good, suitable for ear drops. Address, stating weight and price, W H B, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper, a set of books to write up out of business hours. Address DENNING, 282 West Washington-st.

WANTED—VELVET CLOAK—MUST BE GOOD and sold at a bargain. Address, stating quality and price, CASH, 808 State-st.

WANTED—AN ICE-PLOW. ADDRESS OR call on F. B. WEARE & CO., 25 and 27 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTNER WITH $10,000 and upward, by an old grain commission house. Address GRAIN COMMISSION, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PLATFORM SCALE CAPABLE of weighing about 300 lbs. Address PLATFORM, Tribune office.

WANTED—75,000 OLD BRICK. THE HIGHEST price paid. Apply to P. O'NEILL, 85 Third-av.

$20 A DAY AND EXPENSES TO GOOD CANvassers. Send for circular. WILSON & CO., Commission Merchants, Chicago.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE or female agents; horse and outfit furnished; business new; circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—CHARLES WRYLAND, FORmerly of 128 South Water-st., please call and see your father at Florence-place Hotel, 1300 Wabash-av., corner Twenty-third-st.

PERSONAL—PERRY COMFORD IS REQUESTED to call on, or send his address to this office.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JOHN MCGREGOR, tailor, from Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Any information will be thankfully received by his uncle, ALEXANDER COOK, Warsaw, Ind.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

WANTED—MARBLE-TOP DRESSING BUreau, large glass. Send description and price to W K, Tribune office.

ATROCITIES IN CUBA.

The Extraordinary Narrative of Mrs. Lila Waring de Luaces.

From the New York Tribune.

[The following account of the treatment of Cuban insurgents by the Spanish authorities in Cuba is furnished by Mrs. Lila Waring de Luaces, who was for two years, with her husband, Dr. Luaces, in charge of hospitals within the insurgent lines. Although Mrs. Luaces has been in America since last spring this narrative has hitherto been withheld from publication out of consideration for her husband, who remained in Cuba. His estates have, however, been destroyed, and so great is the animosity against him that it is now regarded as impossible to aggravate his danger, even by the publication of such acts as those given below.—Ed.]

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: On the 6th of April, 1869, the family of Manuel Acosta was living hidden in the woods on the banks of the River Cantó, in Cuba. As he was leaving the place one day he fell into the hands of some volunteers, who bayoneted him and dragged him to the house. At the sight of him deluged in blood, his wife, his children, and his sisters set up a cry of horror, and wept over the victim. But the Spaniards are not men, and were perfectly unmoved. Manuel Acosta was not yet dead. They found a man named Grant, son-in-law of Acosta, and Grant's brother, Domingo, and placed them all, with the ladies in the middle of the column, which started on the road to Bayamo. It is needless to speak of the treatment of the prisoners on the way, nor of the filthy epithets with which this brutal soldiery assailed these helpless ladies. On arriving at Guano Embarcadero, the blood was pouring out of Manuel's wounds, and the insults to which the ladies of his family were subjected drove him crazy. So the savages, to avoid further trouble, despatched the old man, and pitched his body in the river. His wife, in desperation, tried to fling herself in after him, but was withheld. The Spaniards then took Grant and Domingo behind the cemetery and shot them. In August of the same year General Maximo Gomez surprised the Spaniards in Baire, in the jurisdiction of Jiguani. He rescued several families and set fire to the town. When Gomez retired, the Spaniards murdered every family that had not been able to escape. The following September the Spanish troops of Manabon (Holguin) retired to Puerto del Padre, burning their houses and ... killing all of the prisoners they had, and decapitating seven women and five children. In October, the Spaniards attacked Ranson (Santiago de Cuba), and murdered all the sick that were in the hospital there. These were strung up to the beams of the house, and burned alive in it. In November, 60 cavalry soldiers attacked the Cuban camp at Mijial (Holguin), which was undefended, and took 30 prisoners. Among the latter were Carlos Tellez, a lawyer, and Antonio Infante, a planter. These two had their eyes gouged out, and then they were killed with the rest. In December, a Spaniard named Aranjo, manager of a bank in Trinidad, proposed, at a meeting of the Spanish Casino, that every Cuban and every member, women and children included, of their families, should be beheaded. The proposition was adopted with great applause.

Some time in January, 1870, General Puello's troops, when they began the march which ended in their rout by Jordan at La Mina, took, near Descada, in Camaguey, Francisco Alonso Ramos prisoner. He was over 70 years old. They tied his hands and feet together behind, making a circle of his body, and in this position they hanged him to a tree by his wrists, and kept him there all night. Next day they killed him, cut off his wrists, and left him unburied. In the following April Narciso Tamayo, from the Sierra Maestra, wrote to the Department as follows: "A month after my three brothers had been killed, the Spaniards assaulted the camp where my family lived. The first news that reached me was that they had only killed my father and my brothers, Juan, Pacho and Gavino; but lately I have learned that nobody escaped. My mother and sisters were also murdered by these savages." In the following month the Spaniards, from their camp at Las Parras (Camaguey), surprised a little hut in the woods. They knew that a patriot had been there recently, and, not being able to find him, they vented their rage on a woman who had just been delivered, and on her babe, only a few hours old. Both were hacked to pieces. Salvador Cervas, of Villa Clara, under date 20th January, 1870, wrote as follows:

"Some troops came to a ranche at Arroyo Blanco, where the quiet citizens, Pascual Figueredo and Antonio Leon, both over 70 years old, were living. With them were Dona Carl... daughter of the first, and her children, Juan, 20 years old, Leonila, and Jose Calixto, young; Santo Medina, Ramon de Leon, and two other children. The soldiers surprised them just as the moon was rising. Medina and Juan, escaped after a struggle, the first with three bayonet wounds in the chest and arms, and the second with four. Ramon de Leon fled into the woods, and then the brutal soldiers tied Dona Caridad and the two old men and burned them alive in the hut. The atrocities which the Spaniards commit are more horrible each day. In January they found the wife of Nicolas Chirino, Prefect of Seitabo, and her son, 13 years old. The boy attempted to run away, but his mother restrained him, believing that he could not by trying to escape and his age would save him from the fury of these tigers. But in spite of all their entreaties they broke his thigh-bone with a bullet, and when he fell into the arms of his poor mother, they rushed her, dragged him from her, threatening to kill her if she moved, and then, before her eyes, mutilated her boy with fiendish obscenity, and gashed and stabbed him to death."

In July, 1870, the traitor Lolo Beattes, at the head of a party of volunteers, attacked Buto Guanaba and captured nineteen prisoners, of whom twelve were old men, two were sick, and the rest were women and children. They were all killed and the corpses mutilated.

In November of the same year, after a fight between the Spaniards and Cubans at La Aguada Grande the former surprised the peaceable families of Macias and Manuel Fornes. They had not taken part in the revolution. With these victims the Spaniards satisfied the wildest instincts of their savagery. They committed the most fearful blasphemy. They crucified amid oaths and profanity with these women the tragedy of Calvary. They stuck crowns of thorns upon the heads of the victims, whom they made to carry crosses, and crucified. They then chopped the crucified to death.

In the month of October, 1870, shortly after the capture of the Caballeros and the Molinas, a column captured Manuel Montejo, a most quiet and respectable old gentleman of over 70 years of age and Francisco Benavides, a young man, on Mr. Montejo's place, San Severino, three leagues from Guaimal, the scene of the Molina murder. With Mr. Montejo was his daughter, a charming young married lady. When the column came up, the man was dragged out of the hut, and the old man, who was very infirm, was seated in a chair. His daughter, with her arms round the dear old father's neck, besought the commander of the force that her father had intended to present himself long ago, but that he was so weak and infirm that he had not been able to make the journey, a long one, to the camp. She spoke to men, and one raised the butt-end of his musket and was about to brain the old man, when she sprang over her father, taking his head in her bosom, and received on her back the blow that would have killed him. Her filial love was vain. She was forcibly dragged away, and the hands of the old man, of Benavides, and of another, were bound. The victims were then taken a hundred yards from the hut, and slashed and stabbed to death. The corpse of the mulatto was laid across the other two, and the soldiers then returned to the hut, and told the poor, solitary, defenceless, half-frenzied woman to "go and bury them if you choose," and she did.

In the early part of January last, Mrs. Aguero, with her two daughters, Leocadia and Clotilda, aged 18 and 16 respectively, were living a retired life on their estate La Gloria, distant some four leagues east of Puerto Principe, on the Sibanicu road. Mrs. Aguero, who was a celebrated belle in her younger days, still retains more than average charms. Kindly, accomplished, delicately reared, and still beautiful, she is one of the women of whom Camaguey is justly proud. But the surpassing loveliness of her daughters, Clotilde especially, casts all other Cuban beauty into the shade. With a skin as white as driven snow, a prodigious wealth of golden hair, nature has adorned her with eyes black as night, black eyebrows, and long, black, silken eyelashes, a type of beauty rarely met with. Her form is as perfect as her face. A column of Spaniards, commanded by Brigadier Fajardo, the same scoundrel who replaced Morales de los Rios in Santo Espiritu, arrived at La Gloria. The ladies were ordered out and told to get up on the saddles in front of the men. They were to be taken into Puerto Principe. Every feeling in the breasts of these tenderly-nurtured and beautiful creatures revolted at the thought. To sit on the saddle, in the arms of such dirty, stinking, brutal, disgusting creatures! No, they would die first. They declared that they were ready to walk; and along the rough road, with the brutal soldiery, the scum of the world, jeering them as they went, these beautiful and defenceless creatures plodded for some five to six miles. The whole distance to Principe is about twelve miles. After walking thus far, Fajardo rode up to the head of the column and asked for the Orderly. "What—is the matter? Why don't you get along faster?" He was informed that the column was moving forward as fast as the ladies could walk; that they had declined to ride on the saddles with the men. "What!" he exclaimed, "they won't ride with my men, won't they? I will soon see about that. Halt the column. Now ten or twelve of you run into the woods, cut a dozen switches, strip the women, and I'll flog them till they obey." One man—perhaps he thought of his mother and a sister—dismounted, and most respectfully approaching Mrs. Aguero, hat in hand, said: "Madame, I beseech you to comply with the commander's order, however repugnant it may be, for I know him, and he always executes. When he can, what he threatens." The ladies yielded, and so these tender women were brought into Puerto Principe each seated in front of a dirty, low-bred ruffian, with his arms around her body. The shock was too great for the beautiful Clotilde. On reaching Principe the whole of the lower part of her body was found to be paralyzed, and Dr. Hisco, who attended her after her arrival, says he doubts if she can ever recover.

Rafael de Varona had served in the cavalry under Ryan, and, when the latter left the island, was appointed to the command of the corps. At the time of his capture he was on a visit to a ranche that had been built in the woods where some thirty ladies, including three of his own sisters, and many children were hidden. Guided by some vile traitor, a body of Spaniards, divided into two columns, came up and surrounded the ranche. Varona knew that the issue had come; but seizing a revolver he rushed out to meet the tyrants of his country. The women and children fled dismayed. A bullet from an American musket struck Varona and broke his thigh. On one knee he discharged six shots of the revolver and wounded two men. As soon as his shots were expended, the Spaniards rushed on him, and slashed and stabbed him to death. They were unable, however, to identify their victim; and seizing one of the young ladies Maria Aguilar, they dragged her up to the corpse, and threatened her with death if she did not divulge the name of the murdered man. She professed entire ignorance; she said she was from Holguin, and knew no one of that jurisdiction. One of the *guerrilleros* coming up to the body, recognized the features of Varona. The exultation among the savages was great. They gathered all the women and children from the woods, and drew them up in line, and then tying Varona's body by the heels to the tail of one of their horses, they dragged it up and down before them, his own three sisters standing in the line. In dragging it caught against the stump of a tree, when the commander of the column yelled out to the savage that was riding the horse which was dragging the body, "Dig in your spurs and haul him out of it," and to the infinite amusement of the soldiers, Varona's head was nearly pulled from the body, and the stump was besmeared with brains.

Probably in no land in no age has such a devilish invention of cruelty been witnessed as that to which Manuel Garcia was brought to his death. His sole crime was that he was manager of the estate Triunfo, belonging to the Guerra fam-

ATROCITIES IN CUBA.

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[The following account of the treatment of Cuban insurgents by the Spanish authorities in Cuba is furnished by Mrs. Lila Waring de Luaces, who was for two years, with her husband, Dr. Luaces, in charge of hospitals within the insurgent lines. Although Mrs. Luaces has been in America since last spring, this narrative has hitherto been withheld from publication out of considerations for her husband, who remained in Cuba. Late advices have, however, been destroyed, and so great is the animosity against him that it is now regarded as impossible to aggravate his danger, even by the publication of such acts as those given below.—Ed.]

To the Editor of the Tribune:

Sir: On the 6th of April, 1869, the family of Manuel A. Acosta was in a hut hidden in the woods on the banks of the River Canto, in Cuba. Acosta was leaving the place one day he fell into the hands of some volunteers, who bayoneted him, and dragged him to the house. At the sight of him deluged in blood, his wife, his children, and his sisters set up a cry of horror, and wept over the victim. But the Spaniards are not men, and were perfectly unmoved. Manuel Acosta was not yet dead. They found a man named [illegible], son-in-law of Acosta, and Grant's brother, [illegible], and placed them all, with the ladies in the middle of the column, which started on the road to Bayamo. It is needless to speak of the treatment of the prisoners on the way, nor of the vile epithets with which this brutal soldiery assailed these helpless ladies. On arriving at [illegible] Embarcadero, the blood was pouring [illegible] of Manuel's wounds, and the [illegible] to which the ladies of the family were subjected drove [illegible] to fury. So the savages, to avoid further [illegible], despatched the old man, and pitched his body into the river. His wife, in desperation, tried to fling herself in after him, but was withheld. The Spaniards then took Grant and Do[illegible] behind the cemetery and shot them. In [illegible] of the same year General Maximo Gomez [illegible] the Spaniards in Salre, in the jurisdiction of Jiguani. He rescued several families and [illegible] to the town. When Gomez retired, the [illegible] murdered every family that had not [illegible] able to escape. The following September the Spanish troops of Manislon (Holguin) retired [illegible] Puerto del Padre, burning their houses and killing all of the prisoners they had, decapitating seven women and five children. In October, the Spaniards attacked Ramon (San[illegible] de Cuba), and murdered all the sick that [illegible] in the hospital there. These were strung [illegible] the beams of the house, and burned alive. In November, 40 cavalry soldiers attacked the Cuban camp at Migial (Holguin), which was undefended, and took 30 [illegible]. Among the latter were Carlos Tellez, [illegible] and Antonio Infante, a planter. These had their eyes gouged out, and then they were killed with the rest. In December, a Spaniard named Aranjo, manager of a bank in Trinidad, proposed, at a meeting of the Spanish Casino, that every Cuban and every member, women and children included, of their families, should be beheaded. The proposition was adopted with great applause.

Some time in January, 1870, General Puello's [illegible], when they began the march which ended in their rout by Jordan at La Mina, took, near [illegible], in Camaguey, Francisco Alonso Ramos [illegible]. He was over 70 years old. They tied his hands and feet together behind, making a circle of his body, and in this position they hanged him to a tree by his wrists, and kept him there all night. Next day they killed him, cut off his wrists, and left him unburied. In the following April Narciso Tamayo, from the Sierra Maestre, wrote to [illegible] Department as follows: "A month after my two brothers had been killed, the Spaniards assaulted the camp where my family lived. The news that reached me was that they had killed my father and my brothers, Juan, Pablo and Gavino; but lately I have learned that [illegible] escaped. My mother and sisters were murdered by these savages." In the following month the Spaniards, from their camp at Las Yeguas (Camaguey), surprised a little hut in [illegible]. They knew that a patriot had been [illegible] recently, and, not being able to find him, vented their rage on a woman who had just [illegible] and on her babe, only a few hours old. Both were hacked to pieces. Salvador [illegible], of Villa Clara, under date 20th January, wrote as follows:

"Some troops came to a ranche at Arroyo [illegible], where the quiet citizens, Pastor Figueredo and Antonio Leon, both over 70 years, were living. With them were Dona Carl[illegible], daughter of the first, and her children, [illegible] 20 years old, Leonila, and Jose Celestino, young Santo Medina, Ramon de Leon, [illegible] other children. The soldiers surprised [illegible] just as the moon was rising. Medina and [illegible] escaped after a struggle, the first with [illegible] important wounds in the chest and arms, [illegible] the second with four. Ramon de Leon fled to the woods, and then the brutal soldiers tied [illegible] Caridad and the two old men and burned them alive in the hut. The atrocities [illegible] the Spaniards commit are more horrible every day. In January they found the wife of Jose Chirino, Prefect of Scitabo, and her son, [illegible] years old. The boy attempted to run away, but his mother restrained him, believing that [illegible] of his not trying to escape and his age would save him from the fury of these tigers. But in [illegible] of all tears entreaties they broke his thigh with a bullet, and when he fell from the [illegible] of his poor mother, they rushed her, dragging him from her, threatening to kill her if she [illegible], and then, before her eyes, mutilated her [illegible] with fiendish obscenity, and gashed and stabbed him to death."

In July, 1870, the traitor Lolo Benites, at the head of a party of volunteers, attacked Rato [illegible] and captured nineteen prisoners, of whom twelve were old men, two were sick, and [illegible] were women and children. They were [illegible] and the corpses mutilated.

In November of the same year, after a fight between the Spaniards and Cubans at La Aguada [illegible], the former surprised the peaceable families of Macias and Manuel Forues. They had taken part in the revolution. With these the Spaniards added to their brutal cruelty the most fearful blasphemy. They enacted with oaths and profanity with these men the awful tragedy of Calvary. They stuck crowns of thorns upon the heads of the victims, whom they made to carry crosses, and crucified. They [illegible] crucified to death.

In the month of October, 1870, shortly after the massacre of the Caballeros and the Molinas, a [illegible] surprised Manuel Montejo, a most quiet and peaceable old gentleman of over 70 years, and Francisco Benavides, a young man, at Montejo's place, San Severino, three [illegible] from Guasimal, the scene of the Molina [illegible]. With Mr. Montejo was his daughter, a charming young married lady. When the column came up, the [illegible] dragged out of the hut, and [illegible] who was very infirm, was seated in [illegible]. His daughter, with her arms round the old father's neck, assured the commander that her father had intended to present himself long ago, but that he was so weak that he had not been able to make the [illegible] to the camp. She spoke to [illegible], but in vain. One raised a big butt-end of his musket, and was about to brain the old man, [illegible] she fell across her father, taking his head in her bosom, and received on her back the blow [illegible] would have killed him. Her filial love was [illegible]. She was forcibly dragged away, and the [illegible] of the old man, of Benavides, and of a mulatto, [illegible] the place were found. The victims were [illegible] taken a hundred yards from the hut, and [illegible] and slashed, and stabbed to death. The [illegible] of the mulatto was laid across the other [illegible], and the savages then returned to the hut, [illegible] the poor, solitary, defenceless, half-frenzied woman to "go and bury them if you choose," and she did.

In the early part of January last, Mrs. Aguero, with her two daughters, Leocadia and Clotilde, aged 21 and 18 respectively, were living a retired life on their estate La Gloria, distant some four leagues east of Puerto Principe, on the Sibanicu road. Mrs. Aguero, who was a celebrated belle in her younger days, still retains more than average charms. Kindly, accomplished, [illegible] reared, and still beautiful, she is one of the women of whom Camaguey is justly proud. But the surpassing loveliness of her daughters, Clotilde especially, casts all other beauty into the shade. With a skin as [illegible] as driven snow, a prodigious wealth of [illegible] hair, nature has adorned her with eyes [illegible] as night, black eyebrows, and long, black [illegible] eyelashes, a type of beauty rarely met [illegible]. Her form is as perfect as her face. A column of Spaniards, commanded by Brigadier [illegible], the same scoundrel who re[illegible] Morales de los Rios in Santo [illegible], arrived at La Gloria. [illegible] ladies were ordered out and told to get up on [illegible] in front of the men. They were to be [illegible] to Puerto Principe. Every feeling in the [illegible] of these tenderly-nurtured and beautiful [illegible] revolted at the thought. To sit on the [illegible] in the arms of such dirty, stinking, brutal [illegible] creatures! No, they would die first. [illegible] declared that they were ready to walk; and [illegible] the rough road, with the brutal soldiery, [illegible] of the world, jeering them as they went, [illegible] beautiful and defenceless creatures plodded [illegible] some five to six miles. The whole distance to [illegible] is about twelve miles. After walking [illegible] far, Fajardo rode up to the head of the [illegible] and asked for the Orderly. "What—is [illegible] matter? Why don't you get along faster?" [illegible] informed that the column was moving [illegible] as fast as the ladies could walk; that [illegible] had declined to ride on the saddles with [illegible]. "What!" he exclaimed, "they won't [illegible] my men, won't they? I will soon see [illegible] that. Halt the column. Now ten or [illegible] of you run into the woods, cut a dozen [illegible], strip the women, and I'll flog them till [illegible]." One man—perhaps he thought of his [illegible] and a sister—dismounted, and most respectfully approaching Mrs. Aguero, hat in hand, said: "Madame, I beseech you to comply with [illegible] commander's order, however repugnant it [illegible] be, for I know him, and he always executes, [illegible] he can, what he threatens." The ladies [illegible], and so these tender women were brought [illegible] to Puerto Principe each seated in front of a [illegible], low-bred ruffian, with his arm around her [illegible]. The shock was too great for the beautiful [illegible]. On reaching Principe the whole of the [illegible] part of her body was found to be paralyzed, and Dr. Risco, who attended her after her [illegible] says he doubts if she can ever recover.

[illegible] de Varona had served in the cavalry [illegible] Ryan, and, when the latter left the island, [illegible] appointed to the command of the corps. At [illegible] of the capture he was on a visit to a [illegible] had been built in the woods where [illegible] ladies, including three of his own sisters, [illegible] children were hidden. Guided [illegible] traitor, a body of Spaniards, divided [illegible], came up and surrounded [illegible]. Varona knew that the issue had [illegible], a revolver he issued out to [illegible] of his country. The women [illegible] and dismayed. A bullet from an [illegible] musket struck Varona and broke his [illegible]. On one knee he discharged six [illegible] revolver and wounded two men. As [illegible] were expended, the Spaniards assaulted him, and slashed and stabbed [illegible] death. They were unable, [illegible] to identify their victim; [illegible] one of the young ladies Maria Agui[illegible] dragged her up to the corpse, and [illegible] her with death if she did not divulge [illegible] of the murdered man. She professed [illegible] ignorance) she said she was from Holguin, [illegible] no one of that jurisdiction. One of [illegible] comrades coming up to the body, recognized [illegible] that of Varona. The exultation among [illegible] was great. They gathered all the [illegible] and children from the woods, and drew [illegible] in line, and then, tying Varona's body by [illegible] to the tail of one of the horses, they [illegible] it up and down before them, his own [illegible] standing in the line. In dragging [illegible] against the stump of a tree, when [illegible] of the column yelled out to the [illegible] that was riding the horse which was [illegible] "Dig in your spurs and haul [illegible] of it," and to the infinite amusement of [illegible], Varona's head was nearly pulled from [illegible], and the stump was besmeared with [illegible].

Surely in no land in no age has such a development of cruelty been witnessed as that [illegible] Manuel Garcia was brought to his [illegible] Triunfo. His sole crime was that he was manager of [illegible] Triunfo, belonging to the Guerra family, whose owners were serving in the patriot ranks. Personally, Garcia had never given aid or assistance to the Cuban cause in any shape. He was captured while inspecting the fences of the place by a column of regular troops. They dragged him to a neighboring tree, and under it they tied the old man's hands together by the wrists over his head. They then attached to his wrists one end of a rope, and throwing the end over a branch of the tree, fastened the other end to a stake in the ground. They previously lifted the old man up, so that when the rope was taut from the stake across the limb of the tree, his feet dangled about a yard from the ground. Hauling then at the rope near the end fastened to the stake, they hoisted him some twenty or thirty feet in the air, and then suddenly let go. At the first fall both of the old man's arms were pulled out of the sockets. The agony was fearful. He implored them to kill him, but the fiends, gloating in his torments, continued hauling him up and letting him fall, till every tendon and muscle in his body was severed. This lasted some thirty minutes, and at last, finding that life was not yet extinct, the brutes took stakes out of the neighboring fence and brained their victim to death.

The Mola family is, or rather was, of the wealthiest in Camaguey. It was of those "all of whose sons are brave, and all the daughters beautiful." The men by exposure, experience and manly pursuits on their vast cattle estates, inured to hardships and exposure, the pictures of health and virility; the daughters refined, accomplished, and of surpassing beauty, the pride of Puerto Principe and of Camaguey. All the men of the family joined the revolution at its outbreak, and the women went heart and soul into the movement, as did the noblest of our own in 1776. All the sons of the family were married, and the two female victims of the last brutal assassination, Mercedes and Juana, were sisters—maiden names Mora—renowned for their beauty and accomplishments, and married to Menchor and Alejandro Mola. Alejandro Mola, husband of Juana, was lame before the revolution, and received a shot in battle which broke his other leg, and, being unable to get away, was deliberately hacked to pieces by the Spaniards. Another brother, Gregorio, had met a precisely similar fate a short time previously. He had been surprised by a large body of Spaniards, and endeavoring to escape, his sword tripped him, and, the Spaniards came up and despatched him. A nephew of these gentlemen, Julio Mola, was living in a hut in the woods with his wife, on his place near Las Farras. He had retired from active service in the revolution in consequence of wounds and partial loss of sight. One day the Spaniards, led by Captain Obregon, found their way to the hut. Julio Mola, by his unceasing vigilance, saw them and got away into the woods at the back of the hut. Obregon asked his wife where he was. She replied that being unable any longer to serve Cuba, he had intended to surrender, but that for fear of Obregon, he had fled to the woods. Obregon told her to assure him that he need not have no fear, that Obregon would be personally responsible for his life. Hereupon the wife went into the woods and called him. He came obedient to her call. "Come," she said; "the officer in command has given me his word that your life will be spared. You can no longer serve your country. Let us all go in." Mola his wife, and their two young children, were then conducted to the fortified Spanish camp at Las Larras. Here they were detained five days; and Obregon, in violation of his plighted word, or at least to evade complying with it, handed them over to the commander of the fort. On the fifth day after their surrender they were ordered to get on horseback and proceed to Puerto Principe. On reaching the estate of Santa Isabel, the Spanish commander of the column ordered the wife and children ahead. As soon as they were out of sight, Julio Mola was told to dismount, and he was then and there cut to pieces. Not a shot was fired. His corpse was left unburied, and the murderers rode up to the head of the column and conducted their victim's wife and children into Puerto Principe.

The following account of the brutal murder of the ladies Mercedes and Juana Mola, and five of their little children, is taken from the lips of the little son of Mercedes, whom the Spaniards had left for dead. These ladies, of whom, as I have already said, one (Juana) was a widow, were living in a hut in the woods, close to the Spanish camp at Lazaro. With them were three children of Mercedes and four of Juana. Melchor Mola, the husband of Mercedes, had been Prefect of Caunao, under the Cuban Government, but had retired from service. He did not enter the army on account of his weak state of health, and had been for many years, alike in Cuba, in Paris, and in this city, where he was educated, subject to a species of epileptic fits. The ladies had no servant with them, and Melchor lived in a small hut, about a mile from his family. Lazaro is distant about twelve leagues west of Puerto Principe, on the Espiritu Santo road, and the Spanish camp there was commanded by Colonel Francisco Acosta, a renegade Cuban. This Acosta, on the very day of the massacre, the 6th of January last, stopped at the little ranche of the Mola ladies, on his way from Puerto Principe to his camp at Lazaro, and asked Mercedes to influence her husband to present himself, adding that he would be at his camp all that evening, and that he would expect to see Melchor Mola there. At about nightfall some of the Spanish soldiers from his camp presented themselves at the ranche. They forcibly dragged the ladies and their children out of the hut, and then threateningly told them to deliver at once all the money and jewelry in their possession. The ladies replied that they had none, when one of these brutes, enraged at the prospect of being thwarted, drew his sword and struck Mercedes a fearful blow on her shoulder. On seeing this outrage, the little boy, who escaped and tells the story, rushed to his mother and begged her to deliver everything she had, and save her life. Meanwhile another infernal scoundrel had felled Juana to the ground. Then, maddened like tigers by the blood of their victims, the carnage was general. Mercedes was struck to the ground with a fearful cut on her head, and there, weltering in her gore, she was literally hacked to pieces. Her corpse when found was one mass of cuts and stabs. The little boy had fallen under his mother's skirts, and the brutes thought he, too, was dead. He was only badly wounded. Poor Juana underwent the same fate. There was not a foot square in any part of her body that those fiends had not slashed. The beasts then killed four of the little children, cutting them up in pieces. All this was outside the hut, and when the bodies (six) were found, the head of one poor little fellow about four years old was missing. It is said that it was carried off on the point of a bayonet as a trophy. The refinement of inhuman cruelty was reserved, however, for the child, a beautiful little girl, only two years old. The savages set fire to the hut, and pitched the poor little soul alive into the flames. The words of her little brother when telling it were: "*Mi hermanita estaba viva quemada.*" Acosta confesses in his letter that he heard of the deed that night, that he heard from his camp the shrieks of the women and seen the flames of the burning hut, and yet he coolly moved into Puerto Principe next morning, without even visiting the scene of the massacre. The little boy, whom the Spaniards left for dead, got up as soon as they left, and went into the woods. He stated that twice or three times during the night he ventured out to the road in the hope that he might meet somebody he knew. In the morning he met a mulatto, a former slave of the family, and to him he related what had happened. The mulatto accompanied the child, and found the mutilated corpses of the ladies and children. He then took the boy to where the father was hidden in the woods. Melchor Mola, on hearing the fearful recital of these brutal outrages, fell senseless, and died a few days afterward. The ladies Mercedes and Juana Mola were aged respectively 35 and 33 years. Mercedes in her maiden days was the recognized belle of Puerto Principe and was called "*La Bella Camagueyana.*"

In the early days of the war Mrs. Anita Caballero, a wealthy and most estimable old lady, 72 years of age, was living with her family, consisting of five sons and seven daughters, on her sugar estate Ingenio Grande, three leagues from Puerto Principe. Her sons had never taken any active part in the insurrection, none of them had ever served the republic in any capacity either civil or military. In June, 1869, the Spanish columns went to the place and took all the sons—three—that were at the time in the house. The commander of the forces said that he had orders to take them into Puerto Principe. All three were captured without resistance; one was an idiot from his birth, a perfectly harmless, simple creature. The Caballeros never reached the city. They were knocked on the head on the road and bayoneted to death, the idiot included. Their sole offence was that they were born Cubans, and wealthy. When the Cubans heard of the massacre of Mrs. Caballero's sons, they sent her word, and fearing that she might meet a similar fate, implored her to leave her estate and hide somewhere in the woods. She followed this advice, and with her remaining sons, Juan and Manuel, and her daughters, took refuge at Santa Ana, a stock farm nearer to Principe, and a league and a half from Guasimal. Of her two sons, Manuel was dying of consumption, in fact, he hardly breathed. In October, 1870, a body of some 400 Spaniards was sent from Guasimal to Santa Ana. The family was taken by surprise. Manual, of course, was at home; he was at that time too low to move out; and his brother, unfortunately, was taken also. The brutes tied Juan Caballero's arms in presence of his mother and sisters. He was then taken some two hundred yards from the hut, some three hundred of the four hundred men accompanying him, and was there shot. Manuel had been brought out of the hut seated on a chair, as he was too weak to stand, and his poor old mother stood at his side, supporting his head on her bosom. The guard, some fifteen or twenty men, left at the hut, told his mother that they had orders to take him, dead or alive. She implored them to have a regard for his condition—he was more dead than alive; but he spoke to brutes in whom all human feeling had long ceased to exist. "At least," she said, "let me get him a cup of broth, or he will die on the way." To this they consented; and as she turned to go into the hut one of the villains sent a bullet right through the skull of her son. The ball entered his forehead as he sat in the chair, and, passing out at the back of his head, entered his mother's body on the left side of the sacrum. It passed down the left thigh, and was extracted three days afterward from the upper part of the left femur by Dr. Risco, who gives me these particulars. As Mrs. Caballero fell she exclaimed, "Oh, you have shot me!" She did not even know at the moment that the bullet which struck her had killed her poor sick son. The bullet, Dr. Risco said, was an ounce ball; and when he extracted it it was flattened out at both ends, retaining its original caliber in the centre. On examining it, he discovered that, tightly wedged in the centre of the ball, and between the two flattened ends, were small pieces of human bone. In its course it had not struck any bone in Mrs. Caballero's body, but particles of the bone of her son's skull had been driven some eleven inches through the mother's flesh. When she was shot the only reply which her exclamation evoked was, "Serve you right for being with the insurgents."

About the same time Messrs. Juan and Romualdo Molino were on their cattle farm at Guasimal, eight leagues from Puerto Principe, on the Vertientas road. With them was the wife of Romualdo, a daughter of the Mola family, a niece of Gregorio, Alejandro, and Melchor Mola, whose murders have already been detailed, and a little brother of hers, 11 years old, Aurelio Mola by name. A Spanish column, 800 to 1,000 strong, came to the estate, and not finding the men, took Mrs. Molina into Puerto Principe. The men were hidden in the woods at the back of the house. They had built three palm huts in the woods, one further removed than the others from the dwelling-house of the estate. A negro had assisted them in building these hiding-places. He subsequently ran away, and was either captured by the Spaniards or for a reward denounced his former masters. Shortly after the capture of Mrs. Molina the Spaniards returned with the negro who led them to the third hut. Here the Molinas and the last of the Molas were taken. Their corpses were found on the following day, but so fearfully mutilated as to be scarcely recognizable. The genitals and ears of all three had been cut off, and the body of the little boy was so hacked to pieces that he was identified only by his clothing.

Shortly after the outbreak of the revolution, and before the atrocities above related had occurred, Mr. Morel, a Cuban, who lived a short distance out of Puerto Principe, sent his daughter, a grown-up woman, into the city to draw some money, which he had deposited some time previously in the hands of a Spaniard. When Miss Morel stated the object of her visit, the Spaniard rudely replied that he had not got it. She left, and was about to return to her father's house. The Spaniard, thinking it a good opportunity to avoid the payment of the debt, reported to the government of the place, and stated that he had reason to believe that the real object of Miss Morel's visit to the city was to bring correspondence from her father to certain sisters of the insurgents in Principe. On this the Governor ordered the young lady to be brought before him. She had not left the city, and was conducted to his presence. He then ordered her to be stripped by a woman in an adjoining room, and after her clothes had been minutely searched, he made her pass in review before him and a lot of officers of his staff, with nothing on her person but one undergarment.

L. W. DeLuaces.

OBITUARY.

Henry T. Tuckerman.

From the New York Herald, Dec. 18.

Henry T. Tuckerman died at his residence, Madison avenue, in this city, yesterday. He was prostrated some short time since by an attack of pneumonia, which terminated fatally. He was 58 years of age.

Mr. Tuckerman enjoyed a national American and world-wide reputation as a writer. He was a poet, critic, biographer and essayist—a man of versatile genius, blessed with a mind which was to a great extent an "essence compounded with art from the finest and best of all other men's powers."

Henry T. Tuckerman was born in Boston, Mass., on the 20th of April, in the year 1813. He descended from an ancient English family, which was settled in the County of Devon, in Old England, for more than four centuries. He received an excellent education—both primary and collegiate—and enjoyed the benefit of a moral home teaching of a very high order. Having attained his majority—or when about 20 years of age—Mr. Tuckerman visited Europe. He journeyed in the Old World in the years 1833-'34, and again in 1837-'38 and 1852. His enlarged and continually expanding mind gained fresh power from the exercise of his great faculty of appreciative observations during these several tours.

Mr. Tuckerman edited the "Boston Book" first series, in 1836, and the "Philadelphia Book," in the same year. He contributed a sketch of American literature to the American edition of "Shaw's Outlines of the English Literature." This was translated into the German language, and published in Germany. He wrote a smaller history of English and American literature, for the use of schools; an article on Washington Irving, part of an article on Everett, a poem on the scenery of the Connecticut River, and a variety of articles for American magazines and encyclopædias. His pamphlet on "Art in America" was republished in Macao, China, in 1859. He also supplied introductory essays, which have been prefixed to the American editions of the poems of Goldsmith, Southey, Wordsworth, and Mrs. Hemans. His productions attracted the most favorable remarks from the European critics. To notice all the literary works of Mr. Tuckerman would be a task of superfluous labor and unnecessary just at present. His "Italian Sketch Book," "Rambles and Reveries," "Artist Life, or Sketches of American Painters;" "Life of Silas Talbot," "A Sheaf of Verse, Bound for the Fair of 1864," and "The Criterion," stand prominent among the literati of the day as works of acknowledged merit. His "Optimist" appeared many years ago. In addition to these Mr. Tucker printed many other contributions to the national literature of the United States, the majority of which have been translated into foreign tongues and hold rank on the shelves of the most eminent publishers in Leipsic, Munich, London, and other cities. "The Rebellion—Its Latent Causes and True Significance," which appeared in the shape of letters addressed to a friend abroad, made one of Mr. Tuckerman's latest and most powerful off-hand productions. His biographies, articles on religious subjects, notices of distinguished public men, criticisms on art, etc., were almost exhaustless, but each one displaying an originality of style and peculiarity of elegant finish, the power of which appears to have been entirely his own, and quite natural. During the year 1866 Mr. Tuckerman was constantly sending forth from his study, in the Tenth street Art Building, in this city, some sign of literary occupation, either inverse or prose, and always in the most scholarly form. Genial in manners, as well as in the style of his compositions; a personal friend of most of our noted authors, artists, editors, and scholars, and, having a heart overflowing with warmest sympathies, he had an enviable place among the most popular American writers. A recent literary labor of Mr. Tuckerman was his memoir of the late Dr. John W. Francis, prefixed to a new edition of the Doctor's "Old New York." This biographical sketch and analysis of one who walked for half a century among our foremost men, and whose personal character and influence were a highly-prized local possession of the American metropolis, was written in Tuckerman's happiest style, and the Doctor's gossipy book, with this genial memoir prefacing it, was made full of attractive interest to New Yorkers and to all who take pleasure in the sort of semi-antiquarianism of which Dr. Francis was the example and the exponent.

DETROIT RIVER TUNNEL.

Its Present Status—Difficulties of Construction—Under the Waters.

From the Detroit Post, Dec. 18.

Though but comparatively little mention has been made concerning the progress of the Detroit River tunnel, the work has been going on as rapidly as circumstances would allow. The thousand-and-one hindrances unexpected, and of necessity unprovided for, all delay in a measure the undertaking. The "Frost King" himself seems, by his unusually early advent, to have conspired in rendering the earth impenetrable to the advance of the iron shaft. What has been done and will be done is this:

On first selecting a locality for the commencement of operations, a site near the Milwaukee Elevator was deemed best suited to the purpose. This, however, was not obtainable, and the company were obliged to seek another place. The water front adjoining the Ferry Great Western's slip was next chosen. Then commenced the process of forming land. A large coffer-dam, about forty feet square, was constructed. Immense piles were driven down, in double rows, upon which were securely bolted six-inch planks also in double rows, thus making an immense box, or sheathing, of wood, a foot thick. Hard blue clay was then filled in and a solid pier constructed. Through this newly-made land the shaft is to be sunk.

The shaft itself is a massive one of iron, weighing eight tons. Its diameter is fifteen feet, its thickness nearly two feet. The water was found to be about fifty feet deep, and the shaft is to be sunk a distance of over fifty feet before the drainage tunnel will be commenced. It has been placed in position, and upon it the brick work has been built to a height of ten feet. Owing to the frost and necessity of rendering everything perfectly solid and impervious, the brick are laid in asphalt. A temporary structure has been erected over the whole ground, and within fires are kept up continually, that the frost may not penetrate the earth. Some twenty men are constantly employed. The base of the shaft is larger than the top, so as to allow of the passage of the same through the ground. By this there is less friction to overcome, and the earth around the shaft is much more easily loosened and broken.

The great weight of the iron base and the additional weight of the brick work will gradually sink it to the required depth. At what rate of progress this can be done it is impossible to say at present, as the shaft has yet hardly made more than an impression. The sinking is, of course, a comparatively easy matter. The real difficulties commence when the bottom is reached. The first movement, then, is to excavate the drainage tunnel. This will be 25 feet lower than the main tunnels at their respective entrances, and will lie between them. From both the Detroit and Windsor sides this tunnel will approach a gradual elevation to the centre, at which point it will be put slightly below the main tunnels. It will have a diameter of five feet and be connected with the others by iron pipes.

The construction of this drainage tunnel will be comparatively easy, though, of course, the surveys and calculations must be made with great accuracy. This part of the work will be rapidly pushed forward, and will doubtless determine in a great measure the further progress of the undertaking. In the various borings made from time to time through the river bed it was found that the strata of soil were not at all uniform.

In constructing the tunnel it of course is necessary to obtain as firm a wall as possible. (For this the hard, blue clay is considered the best.) In order to obtain this it was found impossible to construct a straight tunnel, and moreover the otherwise too steep grade must be obviated. This the circuitous course will render less, the grade being estimated at one foot in fifty. The nicest calculation will be necessary, as the slightest deviation at the beginning of the work would be hazardous to success. If but an eighth of an inch miscalculation was made at the start from either end, its increase from curve to curve, and through the windings of the tunnel, would result in a wide variance at the junction. If the construction party on the Detroit side should thus vary, the place of meeting with the Windsor party in the centre of the course would be altered—in fact they would not meet at all.

The two sections of men at work under Lake Michigan, while constructing the famous lake tunnel at Chicago, came out within an inch or less of the place calculated by the engineer. That undertaking was, however, small and easy compared with the present one. Here it is deemed necessary to construct two tunnels for the trains passing both ways. There is also a possibility of getting into a strata in which there is quicksand. Then as the upper part of the tunnel is to be within twelve feet of the river bed, there will be an enormous pressure as the excavations are made.

Arrangements must be made for carrying off the foul air and gas which so rapidly accumulate, and constant precaution used to prevent any explosions by ignition from the lamps.

Massive frame works to support the earth until the masonry is built up must be made, and care taken lest before this is accomplished there may be a sudden caving in of the earth. These and other contingencies must be provided for, and the magnitude of the work and difficulties in the way can hardly be sufficiently appreciated. The most skilful workmen that can be found will have charge of the various sections into which the work may be divided; men skilled in mining, and well versed in the "underground science."

The fame and well-known skill of Mr. Chesebrough as a civil engineer gives confidence in the success of the undertaking. Mr. Chesebrough is also City Engineer of Chicago, whose lake and river tunnels are widely celebrated. The other engineers are Mr. E. S. Chesebrough and Mr. E. C. Clark, under whose direct charge will come the details of the work upon the tunnel, and who are both men of ability and experience. The great work is, as we have said, already under way, and is surely, though silently, progressing.

DUFF'S WINDFALL.

A Clerk in the Memphis Post Office Draws $35,000 in the Louisville Lottery.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Dec. 17.

For a number of weeks past our chance-loving citizens have been purchasing tickets in the Public Library drawing that came off in Louisville, yesterday. Although not to be classed exactly with that class, Mr. John R. Durff of this city bought a ticket—No. 3,278—which without much thought he carelessly placed in his pocket. Mr. Durff for eight years has been connected with the Post Office Department in this city. For several years he has held the position of Superintendent of the letter carriers, and in this position is well and most favorably known to the majority of our citizens. At present he receives a salary of $125 per month, just about enough to comfortably support himself and wife. He is now in his 31st year, and with his charming little wife resides in a small rented cottage, No. 7 Avery street. This is the second lottery ticket that he has ever purchased—the other being one in our recent fair distribution, and proved a blank—and Mrs. Durff being opposed to such speculations he never informed her of the purchase until yesterday afternoon.

About noon yesterday, while busily engaged in assorting the Charleston mail, Mr. Durff was tapped on the shoulder by a boy, who handed him a despatch, of which the following is a copy:

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 16, 10:40 a. m.

Mr. John R. Durff, Memphis, Tenn.:

Your number, 3,278, has drawn the capital prize of $35,000. A. T. MASSAN, Clerk.

Reading over several times the despatch which informed him that he was a comparatively a rich man, Mr. Durff placed it in his pocket and "went for" his ticket. Sure enough, it was 3,278. A ticket which he had endeavored to sell a one-half interest in a few days before for $5 was now worth $35,000. Unlike most men would have done under similar circumstances, Mr. Durff quietly replaced his ticket and proceeded with his work, never ceasing until it was completed. Then he took his hat and overcoat and went home. It may be that he walked with a slightly buoyant step and confident air, but what man would not who was $35,000 better off than he was an hour before. Arriving home, he could control himself no longer, and for the first time in his life he executed a pigeon wing. It all came out in a minute, and then there was a joyous time at 7 Avery street.

During the afternoon he received many congratulations, one being from Cheyenne, where a friend acts as telegraph operator. This piece of good fortune, Mr. Durff says, will not cause him to invest in any more lotteries, he believing in the old saying that "lightning never strikes twice in the same place." The general public will be pleased to learn that he will retain his position in the Post Office. He expects to get the money Monday, as it is now in the Citizens' at Louisville, awaiting his order.

—Senator Wilson, in contradiction of an unfounded report, says he has never entertained a belief that General Grant is the only person whom the Republicans can elect next year. On the contrary, he believes that there are twenty men belonging to the Republican party who can be elected. It is his opinion that the party can elect any man who may receive the nomination.

—The latest Democratic Presidential ticket out is Thomas A. Scott, of Pennsylvania, for President, and General Mahone (or the "Steam Engine in Little Breeches"), of Virginia, for Vice President.

—Alexander H. Stephens, who has been for some time past the political editor of the Atlanta (Ga.) Daily Sun, has bought out the interest of Mr. A. M. Speights, and is now a part proprietor.

HIDES, FURS, &c.

J. JONAS & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in and Commission Merchants for the sale and purchase of
HIDES, FURS, WOOL, PELTS,
Tallow, Rags, &c.
245 MICHIGAN-ST., COR. CASS.
Having completed and occupied our new brick Store and Warehouse, we are again ready for business, with better facilities than ever before for handling stock in our line, and solicit the favors of our many former shippers and the public. We refer to the First National Bank and the trade generally. Send for circular and shipping tags. Liberal advances made on consignments. Quick sales and prompt returns. Special attention paid to the COMMISSION business.

BUSINESS CARDS.

MEAD & HIGGINS,
Wholesale Grocers,
204 & 206 West Washington-st.,
Offer a full line of goods at very low prices.
Call and see us.

EAGLE IRON FOUNDRY,
(Established in 1840.)
SAMUEL J. CRESWELL, Jr.,
812, 814, 816, and 818 Race-st.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Iron Fronts, Stairs, Girders, Lintels, Columns, etc. etc. Light and heavy Water Pipes.

THE ILLINOIS IRON WORKS,
Corner of Wells and Van Buren-sts.,
have reopened their business again, and are prepared to take orders for ventilators, shutters, gratings, railings, stairs, and all kinds of building work. Particular attention will be paid to the manufacturing of screw-jacks, derricks, etc.
A. BOLTER, Proprietor.

BROADWAY MILLS.
JOHN L. DAVIS & CO.
TEAS, COFFEES AND SPICES. STATE AND EIGHTEENTH-STS.
Coffees Roasted for the trade.

CITY AND COUNTY SURVEYOR.
S. S. GREELEY,
364 Wabash-av.

GILBERT R. SMITH,
BROKER.
No. 17 Harmon-court.

E. Sweet, Jr. & Co.,
Civil Engineers and Contractors,
99 S. Clinton-st., Chicago.
Contractors for railroad, dock and bridge building.

SHOES.

Albany Shoes.
On or before Jan. 1, 1872, for the better accommodation of our rapidly increasing
Chicago and Western Trade,
we will open a Branch Salesroom
Corner Michigan-av. and Harrison-st., up stairs.
THOS. FEAREY & SONS.
FACTORY—4, 6, 8 and 10 Union-st., Albany, N.Y.

PROPOSALS.

Army Supplies.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Dec. 14, 1871.
Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office, and by the Post Quartermaster at Fort Hays, until 11 o'clock, a. m., January 15, 1872, for the delivery at
HAYS CITY, KANSAS, OF
160,000 pounds Corn,
15,000 pounds Oats,
5,000 pounds Bran,
In sacks, in each of the months of January, February, March, April, May and June, 1872.
The above quantities of grain to be delivered monthly, and between the first (1st) and fifteenth (15th) days of each month, excepting the grain to be delivered in January, which must be delivered prior to the thirty-first (31st) day of the month.
Bidders will state their price *per one hundred* (100) *pounds.*
Proposals will be received for any portion of the grain.
No proposal will be entertained unless the party making the same is present at the opening of the bids, or represented by an agent or attorney, or is known at this office to be responsible.
The usual conditions, which can be ascertained at this office, will be imposed upon bidders and contractors, and blank forms of proposals will be furnished upon application.
By authority of the Department Commander.
L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Q. M. Gen'l U. S. A., C. Q. M., Dept. Mo.

ORGANS.

Estey Organ.
STOREY & CAMP, General Agents, 409 West Randolph-st. Organs to rent or for sale on instalments.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

H. W. & J. M. WETHERELL,
MICHIGAN-AV. COR. JACKSON.
We would inform those who design purchasing
CHRISTMAS AND **New Year's Gifts,**
That we are in receipt of a large stock of
TOYS, NOTIONS, Nubias,
Knit Goods, &c.,
Designed for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
Those who desire making their friends happy are invited to call.

TAKE
The first opportunity and select your HOLIDAY GIFTS from
THE
large and varied assortment of STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, HAND and PARLOR SCOPES, at LOVEJOY AND FOSTER'S, 309 West
RANDOLPH-ST.
Views of the Ruins and of Chicago before the fire including "Barnard's Artistic," published by us; the very finest issued. Also, our Patent "Combination" Views, showing the Original on one side and Ruins of same on the other. Also, a full line of Fine Foreign Views from all parts of the world. The street
CARS
pass our door. Remember
And Get Off at Carpenter-st.
LOVEJOY & FOSTER,
309 West Randolph-st.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
AT
239 West Madison-st
A fine assortment of Fancy Goods, Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, Albums, Musical Albums, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Music Binders, Diaries, Pocket-books, Card Cases, Gold Pens and Pencils, fine Initial and Plain Stationery.
A subscription to the WEST SIDE LIBRARY will make an acceptable present.
EMERSON & STOTT,
239 West Madison-st.

Christmas Gifts.
FIRST-CLASS GERMAN
CANARIES,
Cages of all descriptions, and
GOLD FISH AND AQUARIA,
at FRED. KAEMPFER'S Bird Store, now at 88 South Desplaines-st., near Madison.

German, French and English
GIFT BOOKS,
Classical and Modern Music for the Holidays, at EDW. BUEHLER'S Foreign Book and Music Store, 271 Wabash-av., near Post Office.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.
To the Creditors of the Hide & Leather Insurance Co., of Boston, Mass.
The undersigned have been appointed Receivers of the above-named corporation by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. The said Court, by its decree dated December 9, 1871, has directed said Receivers to declare and pay a dividend to the creditors of said corporation of THIRTY PER CENT upon the just claims of said creditors. Said dividend is payable in Boston ON AND AFTER THE TWENTIETH OF THE PRESENT MONTH, to such of said creditors as shall prove their claims, to the satisfaction of said Receivers, before the first day of March, A. D. 1872.
CHESTER J. REED,
JOHN W. CARTWRIGHT,
OLIVER H. COLE,
Receivers.

NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Insurance & Trust Company Bank of Chicago, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their office in Chicago, No. 37 West Madison-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872, at 10 o'clock a. m.
WM. B. HOSWELL, Secretary.

Notice to Masons and Builders
We have 8 or 10 teams that we can use for taking contracts for hauling sand and removing debris.
NELSON & BENSON,
Contractors Lincoln Park, Office 125 West Randolph-st.

Office of the Board of Public Works,
CHICAGO, Dec. 19, 1871.
Notice is hereby given that hereafter the construction of all temporary wooden buildings in the burnt district will be prohibited unless building permits are first obtained from this Office.
J. McARTHUR,
W. H. CARTER,
R. PRINDIVILLE,
Board of Public Works.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
Pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.
We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York.

NOTICE.
There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Mercantile Building Association at 402 Michigan-av., on Saturday, Dec. 23, 1871, at 1 o'clock p. m., to consider any business pertaining to said association.
E. BURLING, President.
WM. C. DOW, Secretary.

WEATHER STRIPS.

WEATHER STRIPS
Applied at Short Notice.
Don't delay, but send your orders to
J. W. D. KELLEY & BRO.,
305 MICHIGAN-AV.

BROWN'S DOUBLE RUBBER
Weather Strips!
The best in the market, at BOSLEY & CO., 117 West Washington-st. The trade supplied at low rates.

COAL.

Moss Bank Coal.
We are now introducing this celebrated heating and steam Coal into Chicago, and are prepared to furnish it in any quantity on reasonable notice and at low prices. The attention of dealers in this city, and of railroad companies, manufacturers and others requiring the use of steam, is invited. We can also furnish it for points north and west of Chicago. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled.
OFFICE, 102 West Twelfth-st.
PERRY & MEEKER, Chicago Agents of the Co.

REAL ESTATE.

189 Wabash-av.,
Within Forty feet of Palmer's Grand Hotel,
FOR SALE.
20 feet by 155 feet, to alley. Price, $30,000, on easy terms, but no deviation in price. Apply to
DR. JUSTIN HAYES, 723 Calumet-av.

REAL ESTATE.
Wanted—To exchange some desirable residence property on the South Side, for a lot on the West or South Side, suitable for manufacturing purposes.
A. S. BARNES & CO., 113 State-st.

DRY GOODS.

J. B. SHAY,
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS,
239, 241, 243 & 245
WEST MADISON-ST.,
Will offer between now and the 1st January, to reduce stock, the following goods at prices very much below their market value:
750 dozen White Lace and Lace Edge Nubias, (assorted).
550 dozen Ladies' and Gents' Merino Underwear.
3,500 dozen Ladies', Children's, and Gents' Hosiery.
100 bales Plain and Plaid Flannels, (all prices).
Also have just received a full line of Lace and Fancy Goods, suitable for the Holiday trade.

A. C. DOWNS & CO.
DRY GOODS,
919 and 921 State-st.,
FACING ARCHER-AV.

DRESS GOODS.

GOODS
Saved from the Fire.
W. R. WOOD
will offer for sale about the 21st, at the store of M. THOMAS,
COR. WEST MADISON & SHELDON-STS.,
his stock saved from the fire, consisting of
DRESS GOODS, in Alpacas, Serges, Satins, Empress Cloths, Plaids, etc. Also Kid Gloves, White Goods, Paisley and Lace Shawls, Laces, etc.
Prices made to sell them at once.
W. R. WOOD,
formerly 34 and 36 Washington-st.

BANKING.

Dry Goods Bank.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
336 Broadway, - NEW YORK.
DIRECTORS.

Jarvis Slade,	
Thomas P. Eldridge,	Eldridge, Dunham & Co.
Samuel B. Dana,	Upham, Tucker & Co.
Cornelius N. Bliss,	John S. & Eben Wright & Co.
M. F. Hunt,	Spaulding, Hunt & Co.
Walter H. Lewis,	Lewis Brothers & Co.
Edward M. Townsend,	Townsend & Yale.
Jacob Wendell,	J. C. Howe & Co.
S. S. Fisher,	
James Emott,	Emott, Hammond & Pomeroy, (Counsel.)
Hewlett Scudder,	Jones, Underhill & Scudder.
George F. Victor,	F. Victor & Achelis.
Bryce Gray,	James F. White & Co.
Edward E. Poor,	Denny, Poor & Co.
Chas. G. Shaw,	Shaw, Barbour & Co. (of Cincinnati.)
Henry Almy,	Almy & Co.
Wm. Post,	Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co.
Jesse Seligman,	J. & W. Seligman & Co.
William P. Brintnall,	

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers and dealers generally throughout the country are solicited. Collections made on very reasonable terms. Interest allowed on Banks and Bankers' balances.
WILLIAM P. BRINTNALL, President.
CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

Real Estate Loan and Trust Co.
SAVINGS BANK.
SOUTH SIDE OFFICE,
685 Wabash-av.
WEST SIDE OFFICE,
121 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.
BENJ. LOMBARD, President
S. A. BRIGGS, Vice President.

NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of said Bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, January 9, 1872, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

BANKING HOUSE OF
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,
MASONIC BUILDING,
Corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Sterling Bills on London. Gold Drafts on New York.

STOVES.

Home Comfort
COOKING STOVE.
LIVELY TIMES
Base Burner, for Soft or Hard Coal.
Double-Dome Furnaces,
the only return-flue base-heating Furnace ever made.
The largest and best assorted stock of Cooking and Heating Stoves in the city. If you want CHEAP STOVES, give us a call.
MACLEAN & COLLINS,
335 State-st., Burnt District.

CORNS.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
25c. Corns. 25c.
Dr. STEPHENS, 121 West Washington-st., 8 to 3 p. m.; 89 Twenty-second-st., 4 to 9 p. m. STEPHENS' All Right Salve for Corns, 25 cents per box. Druggists have it.

CONFECTIONERY.

KAKES, KANDIES, KREAMS
GO TO
R. H. FISH,
306 WEST MADISON-ST.

LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

CHICAGO LEAD & OIL WORKS
Established 1854. Burnt and Rebuilt 1871.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar and Pig Lead, Pure Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil and Ground Oil Cake, for feeding.
All our Linseed Oil is guaranteed strictly pure and full weight.
Office: CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO.,
Manufacturers of Drop Shot, Buck Shot, and Balls. Orders from the trade solicited.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.,
70 North Clinton-st.

FURS.

MINK FURS! MINK FURS!
The Best Stock AND **Lowest Prices** AT
BREWSTER'S,
(Opposite Field, Leiter & Co.'s),
State and Twentieth-sts.

ERMINE FURS.
We have a very complete stock of the purest quality, at extremely low prices.

MINK FURS, SEAL SACQUES, SEAL CAPS, MUFFS, BOAS, Etc.
CHOICE GOODS, LOW PRICES.
BARSTOW,
212 WEST MADISON-ST.

INSURANCE.

Buffalo Fire & Marine Insurance Co.,
BUFFALO CITY INSURANCE CO.,
Western Insurance Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
The undersigned hereby gives notice that JOHN G. GRAVES and J. DeWALDEN CHURCHILL are appointed to attend to the adjustment of losses by fire, where any of the above Companies are concerned. Parties who have not sent in their proofs are urged to do so at once to facilitate the proposed settlement of all legitimate claims.
S. S. JEWETT, Assignee.
Chicago Office, Room 5 Clifton House, corner of West Washington and Halsted-sts.

LAMAR INSURANCE CO.
OF CHICAGO.
Assets over $1,000,000. Losses only $252,000. Policies collected in full.
SHUFELDT & BALL,
Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.
THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the city of Philadelphia, having this day made an assignment of all their estate to the Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit, and Insurance Company for the benefit of their creditors, without preference, all persons having demands against the said company will please present them, and those indebted make payment to the assignees, at their office, No. 421 Chestnut-st.; and those who desire to cancel their policies, for the purpose of insuring elsewhere, are requested to present them at the office, No. 409 Walnut st., to A. W. Wister, attorney for the assignees, for the endorsement of a proper memorandum thereon.
LEWIS R. ASHHURST, President.
Philadelphia, Oct. 31, 1871.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY
Four, eight, and twelve months' adjustment certificates. Will buy one or all at highest cash price.
D. K. TENNEY, 454 Wabash-av.

GARDEN CITY AND STATE.
A limited number of policies wanted, for cash, this week. SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

HARDWARE.

CHICAGO. CINCINNATI. NEW YORK.
J. L. WAYNE & SON,
14 North Canal-st.,
Formerly 190 Lake-st.,
Dealers in BUILDERS', CABINET, and GENERAL HARDWARE, UPHOLSTERERS' GOODS, and UNDERTAKERS' TRIMMINGS.

CARD.
In connection with the above, Mr. Geo. E. Bliss, formerly of Tyler & Bliss and Jackson & Bliss, would be pleased to see his former customers and friends.

ATWATER & CO.,
Through the great fire of October 9. Re-established November 15, on the old ground,
No. 175 Randolph-st.,
And ready to fill promptly all orders we may be favored with for goods in our line of
Heavy Hardware, Farming Tools, CONTRACTORS' SUPPLIES, &c.

HOTELS.

Clifton House
NORTHWEST CORNER OF
WASHINGTON AND HALSTED-STS.
W. A. JENKINS, Proprietor.
H. F. KITTREDGE.

St. James Hotel,
COR. CLARK AND POLK-STS.
The only first-class, well-furnished Hotel on the South Side.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!
For Sight is Priceless!!
TRADE MARK
But the Diamond Spectacles Will Preserve it.
IF YOU VALUE YOUR EYESIGHT
USE THESE
PERFECT LENSES.
Ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "DIAMOND," on account of their HARDNESS AND BRILLIANCY. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by
J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians,
NEW YORK.
CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.
For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 468 State-st. Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills. From whom they can only be obtained. No pedlars employed.

TOBACCO.

THE FIRST MANUFACTORY IN THE BURNT DISTRICT.
CHICAGO TOBACCO WORKS,
WATT & JOHNSON, Proprietors,
ARCADE COURT,
Rear of 180 LaSalle-st.

FANCY GOODS, ETC.

TOYS,
AND FANCY GOODS.
China and Glassware, Games, Rocking Horses, Carts, etc. Best variety in the city, at
536 West Madison-st., corner of Laflin-st.
SCHWEITZER & BEER, Importers.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
The State Savings Institution
HAVE REMOVED TO
MADISON-ST.,
three doors east of the bridge, in the new CENTRAL UNION BLOCK, and will remain there until the completion of its Fire-Proof Building on the old site, 80 and 82 LaSalle-st.
JOHN C. HAINES, President
JOHN C. DORE, Vice President
CHARLES D. BICKFORD, Cashier
ALBERT D. GUILD, Assistant Cashier
Office hours, from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m., and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

REMOVAL.
The National Bank of Commerce
Has removed to its new and convenient office, corner Wabash-av. and Congress-st. West Side office, as before, is at 58 Canal-st. Office hours, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
E. MAYNARD, Cashier.

REMOVAL.
Fifth National Bank has removed to its new Banking House, corner of Madison-st. and Fifth-av., where it has substantial fire-proof vaults.
C. B. SAWYER, Pres.,
N. LUDINGTON, Vice Pres.,
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Dressed Hogs.
We are now ready to handle Dressed Hogs as usual, and can extend to Shippers every advantage furnished by any house in the city, having, for the sixteen years we have been in business, sold more Dressed Hogs than any house here.
Commission one and one-half per cent on car load lots.
Liberal CASH ADVANCES made when desired. Shippers can draw at sight with a railroad receipt for three-quarters value of shipments, without further notice. Personal attention given to sales and deliveries. Full market prices and satisfaction guaranteed. Send for stencils and weight lists. Also, for special freight arrangements.
Provisions Bought and Sold on Margins.
Sherman Hall & Cook,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
283 MICHIGAN-AV.
References: First National Bank; Fourth National Bank.

GILBERT & BREGA,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
43 Canal-st.
Advances made on consignments of
Grain, Seeds, and Provisions.
Special attention given to buying and selling on MARGINS.

JONES & RAYMOND,
Commission Merchants & Provision Dealers,
Rear old Chamber of Commerce,
Corner LaSalle and Washington-sts., Chicago.
Particular attention paid to handling
Dressed Hogs.
DOW, MORAN & CO.,
Commission Merchants, Cheese and Flour Dealers,
70 and 72 West Lake-st.,
Branch—268 Michigan-av.

TERRA COTTA.

TERRA COTTA.
Window and Door Caps, Belt Courses, Cornices, Brackets Chimney Tops, Vases, Hanging Baskets, &c.
CHICAGO TERRA COTTA CO.,
Factory and Office, near the corner Sixteenth and Reuben-sts.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.
REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 7, 1871.
By virtue of the authority given by an Act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein-below designated, known as Five-twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the city of Washington, on and after the 7th day of March, 1872, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, Coupon Bonds known as the SECOND SERIES, Act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:
$50 from No. 1 to No. [illegible], both inclusive.
$100 from No. 1 to No. [illegible], both inclusive.
$500 from No. 1 to No. 7364, both inclusive.
$1,000 from No. 1 to No. 11129, both inclusive.
And Registered Bonds of the same Act, as follows:
$50 from No. 596 to No. 697, both inclusive.
$100 from No. 4194 to No. 5079, both inclusive.
$500 from No. 1906 to No. 2483, both inclusive.
$1,000 from No. 8907 to No. 111,008, both inclusive.
$5,000 from No. [illegible] to No. [illegible], both inclusive.
$10,000 from No. 2907 to No. [illegible], both inclusive.
Of the amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) sixteen million ($16,000,000) dollars are Coupon Bonds, and four million ($4,000,000) dollars are Registered Bonds.
Coupon Bonds of the Act of February 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the first series (all of which have been previously called for redemption) do not bear the series designated upon them, while those of the SECOND, third, and fourth series are distictly marked on the face of the bonds.
United States Securities forwarded for redemption, should be addressed to the "LOAN DIVISION," Secretary's office, and all Registered Bonds should be "assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."
GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

Cash Advances.
I am prepared to advance on pork, or other products to be sold here or East, on fair terms.
G. S. HUBBARD,
104 West Washington-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CHAPIN & GORE,
142 Twenty-second-st.,
IMPORTERS OF
Wines, Liquors, and Cigars.
We have a large stock of
HERMITAGE AND OLD CROW,
the finest copper-distilled Whiskey in the world.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CUNARD LINE
Steam between New York, Boston, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry,
THREE SAILINGS EVERY WEEK.
Passengers booked to and from German and Scandinavian ports, and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight drafts from £1 upward. Through bills of lading for merchandise, to and from Europe, issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.
P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent,
376 State-st., Chicago.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW,
has been in Chicago for the last twelve years, and has gained a reputation above all others in his line or Specialty which has induced others to advertise in his name, trying to build a practice upon his reputation, since the great fire to this city. Dr. Bigelow trusts that this timely notice will prevent outside parties from being misled by newspaper advertisements. Call or address Dr. C. BIGELOW, 464 South State-st., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. A. G. Olin,
The longest engaged and most successful physician to all Chronic and Special Diseases (formerly 102 Washington-st.), is still consulted, personally or by mail, at 88 State-st., Chicago, Ill. Send stamp for circular.

The Chicago Tribune.

Terms of Subscription.
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE:
Daily Edition, per year, by mail....$12.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, by mail....6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by mail....2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by mail....2.00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and county.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, No. 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1871.

THE LATEST MONSTROSITY.

The great majority of the people of Chicago were not prepared for the announcement by Mayor Medill, in his inaugural, that for several years there has been accumulating a city debt of which no mention was made in official documents, and which never appeared in official or unofficial statements of the public liabilities. The Mayor stated that he had information of claims of this kind amounting to $412,000. These debts or claims arise under our special assessment system. It has been demonstrated that our officers charged with the duty have not succeeded, during the last ten years, in making a special assessment that would stand the test of judicial scrutiny. They have all been so defective, from one cause or another, that, whenever any person appealed from them, he was sure to escape taxation. The Supreme Court has given a climax to this business by a decision that no re-assessment can be made to reach the property thus escaping taxation; and that the error can only be remedied by proceedings *de novo*. The portion of the tax thus declared illegally assessed has been lost; and the contractors hold claims for those amounts, and insist that the city shall pay the same. The liability of the city in such cases is denied by the Mayor, who proposes to resist them so long as there is a means open to do so.

Early in the session of the Legislature there appeared in the lobby at Springfield a bill which recited that there were large sums of money due by the city of Chicago to contractors, and that there were no means to pay them; but, in consideration of the peculiar condition of affairs in Chicago, the contractors were willing to wait for their money. The bill then provided a board, to consist of the Mayor, Comptroller, and Finance Committee of the Council, who should examine and audit all these claims, and, upon their award, the Comptroller should issue to the parties the amounts due them, secured by interest-bearing certificates of city indebtedness. The bill was not, however, then introduced.

In the report of the Legislative proceedings of Wednesday, the following occurs:

> Mr. Burley offered a bill to meet the trouble in Chicago, which had arisen from their being no money from special assessments to pay contractors for work done, who, as a consequence, have proceeded to sue the city. The bill is pressed by the contractors, who are not quite certain they will get anything out of Chicago as things are at present, and are willing to take interest-bearing certificates of indebtedness, the payment of which is to be anticipated out of taxes the following year. If this bill were passed, it would lead to the issue of certificates to the amount of $900,000.

This looks so much like the bill we have mentioned—it certainly has the same general result in view—that we may assume it to be the same. It will be seen that the amount of the claims has grown to $900,000, which sum, if the bill passes, will probably expand to $3,000,000.

The public will not fail to notice the similarity between this proposition and that under which Tweed accomplished his robberies in New York. Tweed obtained from the Legislature a law which constituted the Mayor, Comptroller, and Tweed a board to audit certain claims of contractors against the city, and, upon their finding, the Comptroller was to issue his warrants. The claims thus audited by an irresponsible board reached $20,000,000, when, perhaps, $2,000,000 would have been a liberal payment.

Apart from the outrage of creating any extraordinary tribunal with power to adjudicate claims against the city, with power to create a public debt ranging into millions of dollars, there are strong legal reasons against it. The constitution of the State expressly declares that—

> The General Assembly shall not impose taxes upon municipal corporations, or the inhabitants, or property thereof for corporate purposes; but shall require that all taxable property within the limits of municipal corporations shall be taxed for the payment of debts contracted under authority of law.

It has been declared by judicial authority that for a Legislature to order a public work within a municipal corporation, or to require a corporation to pay for work, is of necessity to impose a tax upon such municipality. These claims of these contractors are not debts, in any sense of the word. They are mere claims, having no legal existence until sanctioned and recognized as debts by the city, or decided by the courts to be debts against the city. The attempt by this, or any other bill, to have a legislative decision of what is a debt against Chicago, is an attempt to usurp a judicial authority, which the Legislature is forbidden to exercise.

Another reason why no such bill should be enacted, and why it is an outrage, is, that these contractors have no claim whatever against the city. The contracts were taken by them upon the faith of the assessments to which they bound themselves to look alone for their pay. In each contract they stipulated, in the words of the city charter:

> Any person taking contracts with the city, and who agrees to be paid from special assessments, shall have no claim or lien upon the city in any court, except from the collections of the special assessments made for work contracted for; and no work to be paid for by a special assessment shall be let except to a contractor or contractors who will so agree.

Every one of these contractors signed this agreement excluding the city from liability "in any event," and agreeing, as a consideration for the contract, to make no claim against the city. They now resort to the Legislature for a law declaring their claims a debt due by the city, to be audited by an irresponsible board, and paid by an irresponsible officer with city bonds. We hope that, if it be necessary, the Legislature at large will protect Cook County against its own Representatives in this and all other attempts upon her credit and her means.

MORTON'S BOOMERANG.

The Senate caucus faction, after a strenuous effort, have acknowledged defeat. After a ten days' effort to abolish the joint Committee of Investigation and Retrenchment, which has been in existence for five years, and to limit inquiry hereafter into such matters as a party caucus might direct; having voted down, under the caucus rule, Mr. Trumbull's resolutions of inquiry, and having appointed a select committee, they were met by a direct question of instructing that committee to inquire into all questions of fraud. After two days' desperate struggling, and insisting that the most certain way to investigate was to prohibit investigation, the power of caucus broke down, and Senators refused any longer to be satisfied. So Mr. Trumbull's resolutions were adopted as instructions to the committee.

The question will naturally occur, why Mr. Trumbull's resolutions were evidence of direct hostility to the Administration on Thursday, and yet were unanimously adopted on the Tuesday following. The absurdity and the injurious effects of Mr. Morton's policy were eventually confessed by the entire Senate on Tuesday, when they unanimously adopted the resolutions of Mr. Trumbull, which had been so indignantly spurned a few days before. If this result will lead to the general abandonment, by the men who claim to be the exclusive friends of the Administration, of the policy of attempting, by caucus, to control the legislation of both houses of Congress, the country will have additional cause to be grateful to those Senators who so bravely and successfully resisted that policy in this instance. Nor will the country forget, in its gratitude, the part taken by its influential press in thwarting the scheme of the caucus ring to suppress investigation into the most flagrant scandals. The unanimity with which the voice of all the leading Republican papers, except the New York *Times*, and, perhaps, one or two others, has been raised in favor of a full and searching investigation, tends to prove, if it does not prove, that a bold and untrammelled press is a much safer repository of the public virtue than even a Senate, as Senates are made nowadays.

In New York, the *Tribune* and *Evening Post* have been, naturally, the most conspicuous examples of this truth. The former of these journals, notwithstanding it has been rather inconsistently committed to some of Morton's more unreasonable measures, has not hesitated to condemn, in every issue since the plot developed itself, the movement to silence all inquiries into the actual state of our civil service. In treating, for instance, of the case of Callender, the corrupt Bank Examiner of New York, who has been carrying on a course of the most unblushing venality for many months without being molested by the government, the *Tribune* demands: "How many Callenders still remain in office? We want this point settled by a searching investigation, not controlled by Callenders nor by their backers. If the Senate will not give us this sort of a scrutiny, may not the House accord it?"

The New York *Evening Post* remarks that Senator Sherman, in springing an obsolete rule on Senator Trumbull, the other day, to stop his mouth from uttering any remonstrance against the course of the caucus, "was consistent with the work to which Mr. Sherman and the majority of the Senate were then giving all their energies,—the work of preventing the truth from coming before the people." And the same journal adds:

> We can discover no other sufficient motive for their conduct. Bound by their oaths of office, by the public trust they bear, by the honor of the high body in which they sit, by fealty to the party whose principles they represent, and finally, by the direct and strong recommendation of the President himself, to do all they can, and at once, to reform the service, they spend all their time and energies in hindering the investigations essential to such a reform, and even resort to the most extraordinary means in debate to suppress the facts which would stir the people to demand it.

The Springfield *Republican*, perhaps the most influential, as well as the most liberal, of the New England dailies, referring to the favorable impression produced upon the national mind by the President's message, adds, "But the course of the President's peculiar representatives in the Senate during the last week has destroyed all this advantage, and as much discouraged and disheartened his sincere and intelligent friends, as his generally admirable message did his opponents."

The Boston *Journal*, which has been a diligent defender of President Grant and his administration through thick and thin, condemns the course of the caucus-drivers in attempting to suppress Mr. Trumbull's resolution. "We hope," it remarks, "that the Republican majority will let Mr. Trumbull's last motion prevail. That will be erring, if at all, on the safe side—that is, on the side of investigation, purification, and economy. The Republican party is too much interested in favor of this course, is too strongly pledged to it, to even seem to waver, when challenged thereto by Republicans of Mr. Trumbull's standing."

The Boston *Advertiser* tells the caucus that just such a thorough, sweeping, and peremptory resolution was what the Senate ought to pass and see enforced, in order to silence the many cries which had been raised, in opposition circles, against the present Administration; hence, that to appear anxious to shield any branch of the government from investigation was virtually a plea of guilty on the part of the majority. The *Transcript* of the same city pronounces the Buckingham Committee "worse than weak," and pronounces the whole course of the majority "a miserable attempt at evasion." From the many scathing sentences of the *Transcript's* article we extract these plain ones:

> Concede that Senator Trumbull's movement is factious (albeit he has more of the general confidence in his disinterested patriotism than is granted to some of his prominent opponents), it must not be evaded or avoided at the risk of exciting grave suspicions, that there is rottenness which it is for the interest of some parties to conceal. Inquiry and reform, under the circumstances, are demanded by the country, and the country will have them; office-holders, office-seekers, and mere politicians may be sure of that.

The Trenton (N. J.) *State Gazette* pronounces the policy of the caucus faction "a most wofully mistaken policy." The *Gazette* has been counted hitherto a "straight" Republican paper; but whether the imperious Conkling and the uncompromising Morton will consent to have it so reckoned hereafter is extremely doubtful. The Pittsburgh *Commercial*, in like manner, warned the ambassadors of King Caucus that their course in fighting the original Trumbull resolution "exposed themselves and the Administration to the charge of fearing the truth," and "put a club in the hands of the opposition."

To vary the *Commercial's* figure into one which is often used, we might say that the clubs which the sachems of the caucus hurled at the independent Republicans last week have proved to be boomerangs which come back this week to smite the throwers. And with a salutary result, as the result of Tuesday's action shows.

THE INDIAN PENSION FRAUDS.

And now come the Indian pension frauds. Corruption follows corruption, and fraud steps upon the heels of fraud. It is a cheering sign of the times, however, that the people are waking, and that investigation is the order of the day. The latest presentment which has come to hand, although it bears date of last March, will attract universal attention, and add another important chapter to the criminal literature of the day. It is the report concerning Indian pensions made by Special Agents Foster and Webster, who were sent to the Indian country by the order of Secretary Delano, soon after he came into the Interior Department; and shows rascalities of all sorts, by all sorts of people, and a general criminal recklessness upon the part of Indian claim agents and attorneys that at least entitles them to be scalped. The investigation shows, among other facts, the following:

1. That the agent of the department, sent to the Indian Territory with the attorney for the claimants, one John W. Wright, had investigated the claims in the loosest manner.

2. That the seal, impress of which is affixed to most of the papers in applications of the Cherokees in claims against the United States Government, was spurious, and manufactured for and used by John W. Wright, attorney in these claims, before the nation had ever authorized a national seal; and that the Creek seal was made and used in a similar manner.

3. That scarce any of the Judges could write their names in English, and that clerks signed papers for them indiscriminately; that, while Judges and Clerks of courts were not authorized to take or certify to affidavits in any other districts than the one in which they were officially incumbent, Daniel R. Hicks signed declarations in 21 cases as Judge of the Illinois District, in 126 cases as District Judge in and for the Cherokee Nation, in one case as Judge of the Circuit Court, in another as Clerk of the District Court—a court which does not exist—and as Judge of the Illinois District, when he was not Judge of any District; and that, at the time of his signing the other declarations, he was Judge of the Coo-wee-skoo-wee District.

4. That the persons who acted as clerks signed each other's names indiscriminately, and that some of the witnesses to declarations are myths.

5. That the violations of both United States and Cherokee laws, "in procuring false and reckless swearing, and in colluding with and instigating the illegal action of Judges and clerks and of each other, similar to those in pension claims," abound.

As the result of the committee's investigations, they add:

> By faithful use of all the means heretofore set forth, we have been enabled to decide upon the merits of two hundred and seventy-three claims; of these we have determined that forty-three have been justly admitted, and that payment should be continued upon them, and that fifty-nine should be dropped; and that 152 pending claims should be rejected, and but a small portion of 19 not acted upon are susceptible of proof. There remain 111 on the "admitted" roll, 18 of which were not acted upon.

This report furnishes the details of the recklessness and baseness which opened the way to fraud. They suggest their own comment. It is hardly to be expected that, in the present pressure of frauds crowding so to the bar of public opinion for investigation, such a slight matter as this will receive much attention further than a perusal of the report itself, and the customary expression of astonishment at the baseness with which official business was prosecuted by men as high in station as Senator Harlan and Commissioner Barret, under whose administration these names were inscribed on the pension rolls. The thousand-and-one larger frauds which develop from day to day preclude the possibility of attending to minor ones. It is possible that some practical result might be arrived at, if a certain specified time could be set apart, say a month or six weeks, to be wholly devoted to frauds, both national, State, and municipal, no other business to be transacted during that period, and honest men to have a holiday while the rogues are undergoing investigation. With Custom House robberies, and Post Office larcenies, and Paymasters' thieveries, and Pension Office frauds, and municipal thievings, and Aldermanic briberies, and kleptomania raging like an epidemic even among the hog-reeves, it would be a lively month. In the meantime, the scarcity of "the noblest works of God" in office begins to grow alarming.

THE PASSIVE DEMOCRACY.

We have a notable conversion to record. The Chicago *Times* has naturally been rather shy of Democratic innovations since its own blast in favor of negro suffrage, in 1866, failed so signally to arouse an echo along the party ranks. This feeling must have been increased by the miscarriage of the New Departure of last summer, in spite of the *Times'* powerful support. Hence, we were not surprised that the journal mentioned denounces, with its accustomed delicacy of diction, the originators of the "Passive" policy, and declares that the principal newspaper which advocated it (the *Missouri Republican*) is entirely unworthy to speak in behalf of the Democracy.

But the *Times'* very proper suspicions have, it seems, been dissolved by some breath from the South; for we find that journal recording, in yesterday's issue, its adherence to the Passive policy. Noting a new movement of the Liberal Republican Committee of Missouri (with Gratz Brown at its head) for the perpetuation of the so-called Third Party, the *Times* connects it with the Passive movement in the same State, of which, it says, "The Negative or Passive policy is advocated generally by clear-sighted Democrats." It boasts, further on, that this Liberal or Third Party movement is "the first fruit of the 'Passive policy' first proposed and earnestly advocated by influential and patriotic Democrats in the same State."

So the *Times* has concluded to support Passivism, but evidently in a Passive sort of way, consistent with the general principle of the scheme.

PRISON HYGIENE.

New York despatches inform us that Connolly's health is failing rapidly in prison. His friends say he will die if kept much longer in captivity. The despatch adds, with a significant typographical error, that his mind was "praying" upon his body. If the despatch be correct, we are glad to learn that Mr. Connolly has taken to praying, and should rejoice still more if the telegraph would only inform us that Boss Tweed, and Hank Smith, and the rest could also be seized with the same divine fervor and desire for pardon. If the despatch really means that Mr. Connolly's mind is preying upon his body, we are not disposed to think it would trouble a body much which has been so long used to preying upon the community's pockets. We rather doubt the reliability of the despatch, however, with either reading. It is the same old story. There have been too many rascals whose health has suffered from confinement in the Penitentiary. We have had some minor scoundrels of our own with whom Penitentiary fare has not agreed. In fact, some of them have grown so sick that their pitiable condition has worked upon the tender hearts of our Governor and State's Attorney. One of this class came so near death's door that the Governor pardoned him out, so that he might die in the bosom of his family, and be followed to his grave by the blessings of the community. Released from Joliet to the purer air of Chicago, he recovered rapidly, and reached a degree of robust health which enabled him to knock a man down and rob him within a week or two after his escape from incarceration. We do not like the looks of this familiar old convict-dodge. It is getting altogether too common. We presume that, if Tweed were imprisoned, he too, would rapidly decline; that Hank Smith would pass sleepless nights and fall into a nervous prostration, so potent that not even hydrate of chloral could check it; that Garvey's last cold, which he took from damp plasterings, would develop into a galloping consumption; and that the entire Ring would suffer a hygienic collapse, the fatal effects of which could only be averted by instant release from durance. In any event, we trust that the courts will have no scruples as regards Mr. Tweed's health, if it becomes necessary to provide him with temporary quarters at the Tombs, or more permanent quarters at Auburn. He has been a remarkably healthy man all his days, and will probably find nothing in prison regimen that will disagree with him, unless it be his perfunctory absence from Mrs. McMullen.

UNCERTAINTY OF HANGING.

In view of the fact that an Italian named Gregori Peri, who deliberately murdered two men without provocation, has just been let off by a Chicago jury with imprisonment only, the question has been asked, What is the use of that provision of our statute which prescribes hanging as a punishment for murder? The answer to this query has already been furnished. The man Perteet, who killed his wife and claimed to be insane, was yesterday sentenced by another jury to be hanged.

Peri, it seems, made a mistake, and killed a couple of men whom he didn't want to kill, instead of the one whom he did want to kill; but, as he is likely to be out of prison soon, on a physician's certificate, like Hugh Garrity, he will doubtless take early occasion to rectify his mistake, so far as the survivor is concerned.

MICHIGAN SALT.

The annual report of the State Inspector of Salt in Michigan furnishes some interesting facts. The manufacture of salt is rapidly increasing. The comparative statement of salt inspected shows the following results:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Fine salt, brls	513,989	168,326	631,464
Packers'	12,928	27,869	13,794
Solar	15,164	15,507	44,291
Second quality	19,117	19,659	18,635
Refuse	8,370	7,618	3,873
Total	569,658	628,979	732,437

The Superintendent states that the mode of manufacturing is changing from the old method of boiling in kettles to the improved method of evaporation by steam in wooden grainers and in large iron pans. This produces a more even grain. Though the total amount produced is 732,437 barrels, the capacity of the salt works now in operation is 1,408,000 barrels. The State toll of 3 mills per bushel yielded $10,980, and the salaries of the inspectors amounted to $10,680.

The telegraph has already informed the public of the fact that England has once more commenced shipping convicts to this country. The mail brings details of the shipment, from which it appears that three men, who arrived at Castle Garden on the 18th by the steamer Hamilton Fish, confessed to the Superintendent of the Emigrant Department that they were ticket-of-leave men from English prisons, where they had been confined for theft and house-breaking, and that they were furnished with funds to come to this country by the Manchester Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. They have been taken into custody, and in the meantime affidavits will be sent to Secretary Fish. The Secretary will have some pleasant correspondence with Her Majesty's Government, and the result will probably be the remanding of the three ticket-of-leave men to England. But, considering the number of rogues of all degrees in New York City, it is hardly to be wondered at that the English authorities mistook that place for a penal colony.

Georgia is at last represented in the United States Senate. The efforts of that State to elect Senators have been wonderful. In 1866, the Legislature elected H. V. Johnson and Alexander H. Stephens to the Senate, but they were not admitted. In July, 1868, the Legislature, disregarding the previous action, elected B. H. Hill and A. H. Miller to the Senate. In January following, the Legislature elected Messrs. Farrow and Whiteley to the Senate, and also elected Foster Blodgett to succeed to the term which would expire in March, 1871. Still later, the Legislature elected one Norwood for the term claimed by Blodgett. The Senate refused to act upon the claims of the first-named six persons until February, 1871, when Hill and Miller were admitted; but Miller's time expired on the 4th of March, ten days after his admission. Then Blodgett appeared, and was followed by Norwood, and the Senate has decided that Blodgett's election was illegal and that of Norwood valid.

George Chahoon, the ex-military Mayor of Richmond, Va., who was recently sentenced to two years' confinement in the penitentiary for uttering a forged note and conspiring to defraud the Commonwealth of the Haunstein estate, has been pardoned by the Governor of that State, upon the recommendation of prominent citizens of Richmond. It is now stated that Chahoon will remove to New York and enter into business. If he is really penitent, however, he had better keep away from New York. It is not a sign of cleverness for a man to incur the risk of a penitentiary the second time.

Notwithstanding our fire, or "The Great Conflagration," as the historians of the daily press put it, Chicago continues to be metropolitan. With a grand jury investigation of official rottenness, with the small-pox gradually getting epidemic, and with incendiaries scattering the seeds of conflagrations in our alleys to be trodden into flames, we see no special reason why we may not enjoy a comparatively cheerful winter, and have things on as grand a scale as New York or any other place. Whatever else Chicago may do, she will never be behind.

A New York telegram reports Sweeney at St. Catherine's, Canada, whither, according to his own statement, he has gone "for the benefit of his health." We might suppose that Sweeney had gone to Canada on account of the cool climate of the Dominion; but the same telegram quotes the thermometer of New York at several degrees below zero. Nevertheless, it is possible that Sweeney's doctors, or else his lawyers, have advised him that recent developments have made New York too hot for Sweeney.

We see it reported from Mexico that the backbone of the rebellion there is broken. This is discouraging. To judge from the history of our own civil war, it takes just four years after breaking the backbone of a rebellion to finish it up altogether,—that is, supposing our war to have closed in 1865, and not to be still in progress, as Senator Morton and General Butler seem to believe.

All the papers are mentioning that some *prima donna* "has been recalled twenty-one times in one evening," at St. Petersburg. From which it would appear that the Russians are better at "recalling" opera-singers than at recalling meddlesome Ministers from foreign courts.

The Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette* explains the bill before Congress relating to the pay of workmen at the Rock Island Arsenal as intended to cover the following circumstances: The workmen were employed at a given rate per day, working ten hours; Congress passed a law reducing the number of hours per day to eight. The Superintendents, therefore, paid the men *pro rata*, according to the reduced amount of labor—that is, eight hours' pay for eight hours' work. After a time the President issued an order to pay the men ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. The bill before Congress is to provide for the payment of wages for two hours a day which the men did not work, from the date of the Eight-Hour law to that of the President's order. This amounts to $90,000 at the Rock Island Arsenal. There is no reason why Congress might not vote to pay the men for the two hours' work they performed daily before the Eight-Hour law was passed.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Encourage the Ladies.

The Women's Industrial Aid Society have their pleasant and commodious sewing room at St. John's Church, Union Park, in perfect order, and are ready to all kinds of plain and fancy sewing at the lowest possible rates. They have among their employes women experienced in every department of seamstress work, shirt-makers, dress-makers, and others. Gentlemen needing the services of a shirt-maker can save several dollars a dozen by having their work done here, and ladies who need plain or ornamental sewing done, will find it for their interest to call at St. John's Church. Not only can money be saved by sending work here, but the cause of benevolence can be subserved by furnishing employment to needy and worthy working women.

Personal.

A cracker party will be held at Woodman's bakery this evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

—Mayor Medill has addressed a letter to the Grand Duke Alexis, inviting him to visit Chicago.

—George Zettlein, late pitcher of the White Stockings, and now of the Haymakers, is visiting his friends in this city.

—Elder Miles Grant, of Boston, will preach in the Advent Christian Chapel, on Green street, between Madison and Monroe streets, this evening.

—Josie Booth, who will be remembered as an actress connected with several of our theatrical companies, is now leading lady at the Griswold Opera House, Troy, New York.

—D. L. Moody will preside at the noon meeting to-day, at No. 97 West Randolph street. He will also preach every night this week at the Church, on the corner of Ontario and North Wells street.

—The *American Register*, of Paris, December 2, notes the following Chicagoans abroad: Paris, Alexander N. Ewing; London, R. W. Clorey, Mrs. A. B. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Hitchcock, Miss Spencer; Florence, Rev. John R. Hibbard, Mrs. S. D. C. Hibbard.

Man Missing.

Mr. James Smith, an old and highly respected citizen, of Washington, Ill., left his home for this city about the 1st inst., to transact important business, since which time nothing has been heard of him. He had in his possession $100, and, not returning home after a reasonable time, one of his sons came here to look after him. It was ascertained that he arrived in Chicago, and stopped at one of our hotels, and that at the breakfast table he had complained of being ill, and shortly afterward left the house. Nothing further could be learned of his whereabouts, and the son returned home, filled with despair. A day or two subsequently he received a package, supposed from the marks to contain $40, which, upon opening contained $65. From this fact it is supposed Mr. Smith has become deranged. A detective is endeavoring to learn his whereabouts, and a reward of $100 is offered for information which will lead to his being found.

Relief Items.

—The employes of the Narragansett Steamship Company have contributed the sum of $760 to the sufferers of the Chicago fire.

—The New York *Herald* relief committee have forwarded $22,375 for this city to date. If any one doubts the power of a newspaper for good he is respectfully referred to this.

—Mayor Medill, on yesterday, received a telegraphic order for $240 from Mr. Coppelman, Chief of the German Order of Red Men, Santa Cruz, Cal., with instructions to send the sum named to the Mayor of Milwaukee for the relief of Wisconsin sufferers by the fire. It might be well, in this connection, to call the attention of charitably disposed persons to a proclamation which was issued from the office of the Governor, of Wisconsin, on the 8th of November last. This was to the effect that no further relief was needed by fire sufferers in that State.

Suicide of an Outcast.

An outcast known to the police as Annie Milan, *alias* Clark, committed suicide at No. 418 South Clark street yesterday morning. She applied for lodgings at that house on the previous evening, and, although under the influence of liquor, was accommodated. Nothing more was thought about her, and none of the inmates saw her until about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, when she was found in bed in a dying condition. A physician was sent for, but the girl died before he arrived. In the pocket of her dress was found a bottle which had contained morphine, and the Coroner's jury returned a verdict that death was caused by a dose of that drug. The deceased was about 25 years of age, and led a life of infamy for many years.

Accidental Shooting.

On Wednesday evening, while H. P. Compton and Benjamin Hinkman, who board at No. 28 North Halsted street, while playing with an old revolver, Compton, not aware that it was loaded, pulled back the hammer and let it fall again on the nipple, with force sufficient to discharge the instrument, and the ball entered his companion's side, and passed down to the hip, causing a painful but not dangerous wound. As the shooting was purely accidental, Compton was not arrested.

Miscellaneous.

The Union Club will give their next party at Martine's Hall this evening.

—William Evans, of No. 1451 State street, has been missing since the 9th inst. It is thought he has been robbed and murdered, as he had between $300 and $400 with him when he left home.

—A German named William Blumshar, who lives at No. 70 Purple street, was seized with an epileptic fit yesterday, and fell on a red hot stove. His arms and face were severely burned, and he was removed to the County Hospital for medical attendance.

—The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of the 13th says: "A young lady now ill with the small-pox in this city recently received a letter from a sister in Pittsburgh, who wrote that she was then sick with the small-pox. Exactly eleven days after the letter was received the young lady who received it was taken sick with the disease. She was not exposed to it in any other way, and there seems to be no doubt the contagion was communicated by the letter."

—A young dandy, who was just returned from abroad, appeared at a New York ball, last week, elegantly attired in full-dress suit, with diamond studs and sleeve-buttons, point-lace necktie, three-buttoned gloves, hair powdered with blonde-powder, French heels to his boots, a strong suspicion of rouge on his cheeks, and a piece of court-plaster on his forehead. The girls made so much fun of him that he retired before supper.

A LIFE FOR A LIFE.

Andrew J. Perteet Found Guilty of Wilful Murder, and Recommended to be Hanged.

History of the Horrible Assassination of September 18.

For the first time in two years the death sentence has passed in Chicago as a penalty for deliberate murder. Daniel Walsh, the slayer of his young wife, was the last one to hear the awful doom pronounced, but in his case extraordinary influence were exerted, and his punishment was commuted to imprisonment for life. Once more a wife-butcher has been taken red-handed, and, after a patient trial by jury of his peers, has been condemned to die on the scaffold. The trial of the negro, Andrew J. Perteet, charged with the murder of his wife, was concluded in the Criminal Court, yesterday, and so fatally clear, and unmistakable was the proof, so horrible the attendant facts and circumstances, so totally without extenuation was the crime, that, after an absence of ten minutes, the jury returned a verdict of "guilty of willful murder," and fixing death by hanging as the punishment.

THE INSTRUCTIONS.

The instructions of the Court yesterday informed the jury as to the definition of the crime of murder, that the malice requisite to be exhibited in the act need not have a lengthened existence, and it would be presumed from the intentional and deliberate use of a deadly weapon in such way as to produce death; so if the accused deliberately and intentionally cut the throat of the deceased, so that she died, then he was to be found guilty.

On the part of the defendant it was stated that admissions of a prisoner, owing to the fallibility of human recollection and the fear of the prevalence of prejudice, and of the weakest grade of evidence, and that in a criminal case there must be a complete proof of the act charged, no preponderating coincidence or circumstances sufficing to warrant a conviction, and, therefore if the death may, under the evidence, be reasonably accounted for upon the hypothesis of the innocence of the accused, there must be an acquittal. Any reasonable doubt as to the manner of the death should be placed in the balance in favor of the prisoner.

HISTORY OF PERTEET'S CRIME.

The fearful events which have transpired since the murder was committed, may be expected to have taken it out of the memory of the community, so that a brief statement of the affair should be given. On the night of the 18th of September, 1871, Perteet, a worthless, drunken negro whitewasher, who had fallen into disfavor with his wife and family, who lived on Polk street, between Clark street and Fourth avenue, and from whom he had been for some time separated, by reason of his bad habits, called at the house for the purpose, as it appeared, of asking his wife about the deed of some property owned by him before marriage. A short and not very friendly talk ensued between himself and wife, the latter saying that she would never live with him again, while he retorted that he didn't want her to live with him. For the purpose, it would seem, of putting an end to the unpleasant interview, Mrs. Perteet went into the kitchen, saying to her daughter, a grown-up girl who was present, that she was going to make a cup of tea. Perteet followed his wife into the kitchen, and closed the door. A moment after the girl heard the sound of scuffling, and then a noise, as she says, like that of water poured upon the floor. Rushing into the kitchen, the girl found her mother staggering in the middle of the floor, with her hands clutched at her throat, from which the blood spouted forth furiously. Her throat had been cut from ear to ear by a razor, borrowed at a barber's shop for that purpose by Perteet, who fled from the house as his daughter appeared. The girl rushed forward to save her mother as she tottered to the floor. Then she swooned at the awful sight, and when, in response to her cries, the neighbors hastened in, they found mother and daughter locked in each other's arms, the one dead, and the other unconscious. The jugular vein and carotid artery had both been cut, and the head was almost severed from the body.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

How the County Poor are Greased and Fed—Reconsideration for Issuing Coupon Orders—First Poor House Reform—Fixing Salaries—Bailiffs' Pay—Fees and Salaries of the County Clerk.

Pursuant to adjournment the County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon in the County Treasurer's office, President White in the chair. There were also present the following Commissioners: Ashton, Crawford, Harris, Harrison, Herting, Hitchcock, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Roelle, Skelly, Stearns.

MORE BILLS.

The remainder of the bills laid over on Monday were then read, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Poor House and Paupers. Since the last bills were published on Tuesday last, potatoes have fallen 25 cents a bushel, as will appear from the following:

35 bu potatoes, at $1.00....$35.00
Correct, C. G. FURNISS, County Agent.

The paupers are well-fed and greased, if the following is truthful:

Nov. 30.—Bought of Dymond & Sweetser.—To 30,078 lbs beef and tallow, from Nov. 17....$1,065.46
This bill is correct, PATRICK CARROLL.

Whether the beef or tallow is in excess does not appear.

THE VOTE FOR ISSUING COUPON ORDERS RECONSIDERED.

Commissioner Harrison moved a reconsideration of the vote authorizing the raising of money by the Finance Committee by issuing coupon orders. He said some thought the board had not the power, and others thought the board had the power to raise the money, though all agreed they ought to have the money, and the power too. There was one particular bank that wanted their securities, and they would not risk the legality. He would have the whole business referred to the Judiciary Committee for the purpose of examining the legality of the board's action.

The motion prevailed.

MR. BOHLANDER'S BILL.

Commissioner Jones moved to reconsider the vote authorizing the payment of the bill of P. Bohlander as Inspector of the Plank Road. Carried.

It was referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

THE FIRST REFORM AT THE POOR HOUSE.

Commissioner Harris offered the following:

Resolved, That the physician at the County Poor House cause an immediate examination to be made as to the physical condition of every person now in said poor house, and any inmates who, after such examination, shall be pronounced able to earn their own living shall be immediately discharged from said Poor-House.

Carried.

FIXING SALARIES.

Commissioner Stearns moved to proceed at once to the fixing of the salaries of county officers.

Commissioner White, Commissioner Skelly in the chair, said the sooner the salaries were designated the better effect it would produce among the scramblers for office than if it were delayed until nearer election. It was a good opportunity to fix the bailiffs' salaries.

The motion prevailed.

THE PAY OF BAILIFFS.

Commissioner Stearns moved to fix the salaries of bailiffs at $2.50 while actively employed in the courts.

Commissioner Crawford moved to make their remuneration $3 a day.

Commissioner Pahlman moved as an amendment to make the salaries $1,000 a year.

Commissioner White was in favor of economy, but not of injustice. Anyone would admit that the bailiffs were continually on duty. He believed that the payment of salaries would suit the views of the county better than payment in fees. A bailiff who ought to be in the position ought to be able to earn $1,000 a year in some capacity.

Commissioner Harrison said the office was only sought by young men as a temporary employment, and a fair *per diem* would be more economical.

The motions were all withdrawn.

On motion, that part of rule No. 6 was temporarily suspended which provided for a report from the Judges as to the number of bailiffs required.

The motions were all renewed.

Commissioner Stearns moved to fix the salary at a *per diem*.

The motion prevailed.

Commissioner Stearns moved to fix the salaries at $3 *per diem* for each day's work certified to by the Judge of each court. It was $1 a day more than the Commissioners received.

The motion prevailed.

THE FEES AND SALARIES OF THE COUNTY CLERK.

It was enquired what the salary of the County Clerk, as Clerk of the Board, was fixed at.

Mr. Gindele said that his agreement for the first year was to take the same salary as his predecessor, which was $3,000. He would leave it to the board to fix his pay. He made no secret of what his receipts and expenditures were. He had to pay all his clerks out of this sum and his fees. The clerk hire amounted to $19,800.

Commissioner Stearns moved that the Clerk give the board a statement of his duties, receipts and expenditures.

Commissioner Harrison said the Clerk had accepted a salary of $3,000 per annum. His fees amounted to $33,000.

The Chair suggested the propriety of considering whether it was proper to close the session for one week; and if so until what day they would adjourn.

The board adjourned without acting on the matter.

Loan or Building Society.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The eloquent letter to Mayor Medill from the Hon. S. A. Hurlbut, United States Minister to Colombia, printed in your issue of the 19th inst., contains a suggestion which merits discussion, and, I believe, calls for prompt action. I refer to the proposal of a loan to be obtained abroad to aid in rebuilding the city. A similar idea has engaged my mind ever since the fire, and I have been corresponding with some persons who, I thought, could give me valuable information on the matter. I have not heretofore publicly mentioned my thoughts, as it seemed that the suggestion would command more attention if proposed by some one of greater influence in the community. I may, perhaps, be allowed to open the discussion, and hope it will be continued by others better known than myself.

The form in which it seemed to me most feasible to procure the loan desired was in subscriptions to the stock of a Loan or Building Society; to unite in its management such a number of our best known citizens as would secure confidence and credit abroad, subscriptions to be obtained, not only in Germany, as suggested by Mr. Hurlbut, but also in England and in the Eastern cities, as well as at home; for, with a suitable plan, Chicago investors would not be wanting.

The Chicago Building Society made its loans before the fire (I am ignorant of its condition since), somewhat as follows: So a person wishing to borrow $1,000, and offering the required security, that amount is advanced, to be repaid in five years, with interest at 9 per cent. The interest on the loan for the entire period was added to the principal, thus: $1,450, and 5 per cent interest for five years—$1,450, to be repaid in 60 monthly installments of $23.33 1-3 each. This, it will be seen, if the capital is fully employed, gives a high rate of interest to the lender, while it is less oppressive to the borrower than the terms usually obtained by loan agents. But the discussion of details may be postponed for the present. If you think the matter of importance, and the plan feasible, will you give your views upon it, and invite further discussion and action? It has seemed to me that, looking at the present financial condition of Germany, England, and the Eastern cities, there would be little doubt that such a loan, if managed by men in whom confidence could safely be reposed, would meet with abundant success. Very respectfully,

T. F.

THE CHICAGO WAIF.

Further Particulars Concerning the Wanderings of the Lost Girl, Flora Brown—Touching Letter from Her Mother—The Present Whereabouts of the Girl Unknown.

We find in the New York *Herald* of December 19 the following additional facts concerning the wanderings of Flora Brown, the Chicago waif: The *Herald* of the 9th inst. contained an account of the finding of a partially-demented young girl, Flora Brown, who was wandering, about the streets of Newburg and rescued by the Chief of Police of that city from a crowd of young scamps, who were pursuing her. That account also gave the substance of the girl's statement in regard to her sufferings by the Chicago fire, and her journey to Newburg in search of an aunt. The *Herald's* account reached the girl's foster-mother, Mrs. Editha Brown, now residing at St. Charles, Kane County, Ill., and she wrote the following touching letter to Chief Goodrich, of Newburg, by whom it was received on Monday morning:

> DEAR SIR: Through a friend of the family a paragraph taken from the New York *Herald* was handed us, informing us of the destination of the young girl Flora Brown, who is our adopted daughter. She left us four weeks ago last Saturday morning, early—so early that we could not see what direction she had taken. Her father looked for her several days before we could get any tidings of her, and then she was gone. Again, before we could get where we heard she was. We can give no reason, nor can we imagine why she has left us. We took her in the cabin—have loved and cared for her as our own, and she was all we had to love. It does seem as though I should go distracted. I can't eat or sleep or rest, day or night, thinking of her. Our hearts are almost broken on account of her. Why she has gone is known only to Him who knoweth all things. Enclosed you will find a letter directed to her. Will you be so kind as to give it to her, and also will you speak to her gently and kindly, telling her you have a letter for her, and tell her you guess it is from her folks? Please be very gentle with her, as she is very nervous. Advise her to answer our letter, for we feel as though we could not wait till we heard from her pen. It is our wish that no more be said about her in the papers, for she is very sensitive. Her health had not been good till within a month or two previous to her going away. At the time of her going away we considered her perfectly well. Very respectfully, yours,
>
> MRS. EDITH A. BROWN.
>
> P. S.—Should Flora Brown not be there, please answer by return mail, directing to MRS. R. E. BROWN, as above.

On the morning of Saturday, December 9, Chief Goodrich, at the request of the girl's friends in Newburg, forwarded her to Cohoes, the residence of her aunt. Flora was put on the express train leaving Fishkill station at fifty-two minutes past 9, and the conductor promised to see that on the arrival of the train at Troy she should be placed on the street cars for Cohoes. Since then nothing whatever has been heard in Newburg from her, and it is feared that she has come to harm.

THE GRAND DUCAL TRAIN.

Description of the Cars Which are to Convey Alexis to Chicago—$100,000 Worth of Magnificence.

The Grand Ducal train, which is to convey Alexis from Toronto to Niagara, Buffalo, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, New Orleans, etc., is described by the Hamilton *Evening Times* as follows: "Mr. George M. Grey, agent, who was in charge of this train of magnificent Pullman cars, was affable and courteous in his attentions to the party viewing them. Mr. Grey explained that the train is made up of the Adirondac, parlor, the Adelphi, and Manistee, two sleeping, the Gem, a commissary, and baggage cars. Withal the train is one of unqualified magnificence and elegance. The Adirondac is a most finished parlor on wheels. It is resplendent with carving in rich walnut, with silver mountings, with mirrors, lounges, sofas, chairs, and all conveniences, beautiful carpets, exquisite designs in ornament and durability. The sleeping cars are equally rich and splendid, and afford the balmiest comforts imaginable. The commissary car is a running hotel, and is provided with cozy recesses where parties may dine in the finest epicurean style. In one end of the car there is a fine large cooking range and kitchens, on the latest approved plan. There were stored away hundreds of partridges, prairie chicken, game of all sorts, and every species of delicate and rich food, suitable for any palate. All the cars are lighted with mineral sperm oil, which is superior to gas. The splendor of these four cars is inconceivable to any one not accustomed to the brilliant luxuries afforded in the residences of the wealthiest, or who have not seen them. They cost more than $100,000 to build them. The Pullman Palace Car Company have attended the Prince wherever he has gone; and when he went to Washington he said he was quite unprepared to meet anywhere the luxuriance and splendor which he had enjoyed in these cars. A photograph of the train, with locomotive and cars, was taken this morning. The Grand Duke will stop at the station next Friday, about noon, when an opportunity of seeing him may be afforded."

BOARD OF POLICE.

Meeting of the Commissioners—Temporary Shelter for the Hose Elevators—No More "Buzzing" to be Permitted.

The Board of Police held a regular semi-weekly meeting at the Madison street station yesterday afternoon, President Talcott in the chair. Present, Commissioners Reno, Sheridan and Chadwick.

On motion, the Fire Marshal was instructed to make inquiry, and endeavor to obtain permission from the Board of Public Works to erect sheds in the Dearborn school lot for the accommodation of hose elevators Nos. 1 and 2.

Previous to the meeting of the board the Commissioners were talking about the reported withdrawal of risks by the foreign insurance companies, and they were confident that this action was prompted by the erection of a large number of tinder-boxes in the burnt district.

An animated discussion was indulged in by the Commissioners during the session, in the absence of other business, with reference to the system of "buzzing" heretofore in vogue. When a policeman or a fireman had a complaint to make he "bored" one of the Commissioners, and this was carried to such an extent as to become an absolute nuisance. The Commissioners, especially the new ones, were very decided upon the question, urging, with vehemence, that all complaints and orders should pass through the hands of the heads of the departments.

No action was taken, none being necessary, and hereafter disaffected firemen and policemen must not "buzz" the members of the board, but state their grievances to Marshal Williams and Superintendent Kennedy, or their successors, who will consider the complaints and report them to the board, if they are entitled to consideration.

The board then adjourned.

THE LAW COURTS.

Record of Yesterday's Proceedings in the Superior and Circuit Courts.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Judgment was yesterday rendered against Abraham Moses in favor of John R. Brookman, for $557.50.

—An action of trespass was commenced by Florence A. Bell against Cornelia and John Patterson, David and Charles D. Cole, and Henry Babe, in which the damages are laid at $5,000.

—Also, by John J. Peterson against John Leicken, in which damages are laid at $1,000.

—Petition to declare and enforce a mechanic's lien upon the Bigelow House property was filed by Moses A. Thayer & Co., who assert a claim for kitchen furniture provided.

—Isabella Knudson, widow, was appointed to administer upon the estate of Sivert Knudson, deceased, under bonds of $15,600.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Judgment was rendered in favor of E. F. Dyke against J. C. Borland for $750.50.

—Also in favor of Edgar Loomis against James Montgomery, for $5,318.87.

—An action of assumpsit was commenced against the Occidental Insurance Company of San Francisco, by which demand is made for $5,000.

—One Mary Anderson brought suit against one John P. Zackrisson, claiming of him $5,000 as damages. A *capias* was sued out upon the oath of plaintiff, that under promise of marriage, since broken, the defendant seduced her.

—Actions of assumpsit were commenced by: Ezekiel Morrison against Orrin H. Queal and Thaddeus Winter, demand $2,000, and David S. Hamilton against Thomas O. Osborn; demand, $1,000.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record on Thursday, December 21.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lots 4 and 5, in Block 13, in David S. Lee's Addition, dated Nov. 27; consideration, $1,125.

Lots 31, 32, and 33, in Block 4, in David S. Lee's Addition, dated Nov. 15; consideration, $1,440.

Ashland av, between Van Buren and Tyler sts, e f, 96x150 ft, with building, dated Oct. 27; consideration, $15,500.

Fifth av, between Monroe and Adams sts, w f, 60x45 ft, dated Dec. 9; consideration, $22,000.

Madison st, between Winchester and Lincoln sts, n f, 25x125 ft, with improvements, dated Dec. 21; consideration, $7,000.

Madison st, between Winchester and Lincoln sts, n f, 25x125 ft, with improvements, dated Nov. 15; consideration, $6,800.

Lot 44 in Block 1, in Harrison's Blocks 1 and 2, Sec. 19, 39, 14, Dec. 20; consideration, $600.

Onondaga st, between Laurel and Auburn sts, n f, 24x120 ft, dated Dec. 18; consideration, $450.

Newberry st, between Taylor and Twelfth sts, e f, 25x100 ft, with building, dated Dec. 10; consideration, $3,200.

Indiana st, between Wells and LaSalle sts, s f, 27x100 ft, dated Dec. 20; consideration, $4,000.

Kneer st, w of Clybourn av, n f 24x125 ft, dated Dec. 20; consideration, $500.

Franklin st, bet Madison and Washington sts, e f 84x80 ft, dated Nov. 4; consideration, $27,000.

Lot 9, in Block 5 of Assessor's Block 29, in Section 5, 39, 14, with buildings, dated April 12; consideration, $600.

Van Horn st, bet Campbell and Robey sts, s f 72x124 ft, dated Dec 20; consideration, $900.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 26 in Block 1 of Louis Heintz' subdivision of n 1-2 n 1-2 s w 1-4, Section 4, 38, 14, dated Dec. 18; consideration, $400.

—The schooner Hutchinson, from Alaska, has arrived at San Francisco, and brings from Adaho Island three shipwrecked Japanese seamen, whose junk went ashore there, having been disabled off the coast of Japan, and drifted by the Japanese Gulf Stream 1,500 miles in nine months, finally beaching there. Twenty-three others of the crew had been starved to death on board. The three rescued men will be sent back to Japan by Consul Brooks.

DICKENS' GREAT SECRET.

The Spectre that Haunted His Sleeping and Waking—His Morning of Life Overshadowed by Hopeless Misery—A Boy of 10 in the Fangs of Fate—"I Often Forget in My Dreams that I Have a Dear Wife and Children, and Even that I am a Man."

From the London Times.

Charles Dickens, years ago, left to his beloved and intimate friend, Mr. John Forster, the sad but deeply interesting task of giving to the world the true story of his life. Mr. Forster was on the most intimate terms with the great novelist from the spring of 1837 to the day of Dickens' death, in June, 1870. They were men of about the same age, and to no one, probably, did Dickens confide so much of his inmost nature as to the literary companion who now gives us this record of his career.

The story of that career is one of the deepest interest. To the outer world Dickens is seen only in the light of an unparalleled success; but those who knew him better than the world could know were not ignorant that all that sunshine was checkered by many and deep shadows. Dickens suffered more than ordinary men, and the pathetic part of his writings was the richer for the knowledge thus acquired. Doubtless his enjoyment, too, was intense; yet, on looking back over his whole life, it is difficult to resist the thought that it was rather a sad than a happy one. There was a middle period in Dickens's career when he certainly appears to have enjoyed life to the finger-tips, with a vivid and tingling sense of pleasure, very delightful to recall. But his childhood was painful, and his waning years were overshadowed.

THE CLOUD.

"He was a very little and a very sickly boy," says Mrs. Forster. "He was subject to attacks of violent spasm, which disabled him for any active exertion. He was never a good little cricket player. He was never a first-rate hand at marbles, or peg-top, or prisoner's base." This was at Chatham. Afterward, when the elder Mr. Dickens removed to London, this small, sickly child—then about 10 years old—had a series of experiences very unusual with the children of middle-class parents, but which, while they gave him the most exquisite pain at the time, and threw a great cloud over the whole of his subsequent existence, were undoubtedly the source of his marvellous knowledge of human nature, and his familiarity with scenes of want and wretchedness. It need be no secret now, for the fact will do his memory no dis-service, that the childhood of Charles Dickens was passed in almost abject poverty.

His father, Mr. John Dickens, fell into money difficulties, and was confined in the Marshalsea prison, afterward so vividly described in "Little Dorrit." Every small sum of money that could be earned by any member of the family became of vital importance; so that the boy Charles at about 10 years of age—that is to say, some time in the year 1822—was placed in a blacking warehouse belonging to a distant connection of the family, named, which establishment was opened as a rival to the famous blacking shop of Warren, in the Strand.

SINKING IN THE DREGS.

Lamert's house was at old Hungerford stairs, and it is to be found exactly described in "David Copperfield." What many suspected before is now specifically revealed. The life of the boy David Copperfield is the life of the boy Charles Dickens. The future novelist entered the warehouse of James Lamert in the most menial capacity, at a salary of six or seven shillings a week. His work was to cover the pots of paste blacking, first with oil paper and then with blue paper, to tie them round with string, to clip the paper close and neat, and to paste on a printed label. In the discharge of these duties his companions were boys of humble birth and uncultured manners, and young Dickens, remembering his happier childhood at Chatham, longing for an education and a start in life, and feeling that, if his present employment continued, he would sink into the mere dregs of society, suffered a degree of anguish, the memory of which he could never shake off at the very height of his prosperity.

STRUCK WITH DUMB HORROR.

In a fragment of autobiography which Dickens wrote in 1847, he said:

> From that hour until this at which I write, no word of that part of my childhood, which I have now gladly brought to a close, has passed my lips to any human being. I have no idea how long it lasted; whether for a year, or more, or less. From that hour until this my father and my mother have been stricken dumb upon it. I have never heard the least allusion to it, however far off and remote, from either of them. I have never until I impart it to this paper, in any burst of confidence with any one, my own wife not excepted, raised the curtain I then dropped, thank God!

Many portions of this unfinished autobiography were introduced, almost word for word, two years later into "David Copperfield," and the manuscript has now been largely drawn upon by Mr. Forster.

HOW THE SECRET WAS BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

That gentleman thus relates the way in which the revelation was first made to him:

> The incidents to be told now would probably never have been known to me, or indeed, any of the occurrences of his childhood and youth, but for the accident of a question which I put to him one day in the March or April of 1847. I asked him if he remembered ever having seen in his boyhood our friend the elder Mr. Dilke, his father's acquaintance and cotemporary, who had been a clerk in the same office in Somerset House, to which Mr. John Dickens belonged. Yes, he said, he recollected seeing him at a house in Gerrard street, where his uncle Barrow lodged during an illness, and Mr. Dilke had visited him. Never at any other time. Upon which I told him that some one else had been intended in the mention made by me, for that the reference implied not merely his being met accidentally, but his having had some juvenile employment in a warehouse near the Strand; at which place Mr. Dilke, being with the elder Dickins one day, had noticed him, and received, in return for the gift of a half crown, a very low bow. He was silent for several minutes; I felt that I had unintentionally touched a painful place in his memory; and to Mr. Dilke I never spoke of the subject again. It was not, however, then, but some weeks later, that Dickens made further allusion to my thus having struck unconsciously upon a time of which he never could lose the remembrance while he remembered anything, and the recollection of which, at intervals, haunted him and made him miserable, even to that hour.

DICKENS' SECRET AGONY OF SOUL.

> Very shortly afterward I learned in all their details the incidents that had been so painful to him; and what then was said to me or written respecting them revealed the story of his boyhood. The idea of "David Copperfield," which was to take all the world into his confidence, had not at this time occurred to him; but what it had startled me to know, his readers were afterward told with only such change or addition as for the time might sufficiently disguise himself under cover of his hero. For the poor little lad, with good ability and a most sensitive nature, turned at the age of 10 into a "laboring hind" in the service of "Murdstone and Grinby," and conscious already of what made it seem very strange to him that he could so easily have been thrown away at such an age, was indeed himself. His was the secret agony of soul at finding himself "companion to Mick Walker and Mealy Potatoes," and his tears that mingled with the water in which he and they rinsed and washed out bottles. It had all been written, as fact, before he thought of any other use for it; and it was not until several months later, when the fancy of "David Copperfield," itself suggested by what he had so written of his early troubles, began to take shape in his mind, that he abandoned his first intention of writing his own life. Those warehouse experiences fell then so aptly into the subject he had chosen that he could not resist the temptation of immediately using them; and the manuscript recording them, which was but the first portion of what he had designed to write, was embodied in the substance of the eleventh and early chapters of his novel. What had already been sent to me, however, and proof-sheets of the novel underlined at the time, enable me now to separate the fact from the fiction; and to supply to the story of the author's childhood those passages omitted from the book, which apart from their illustrations of the growth of his character, present to us a picture of tragical suffering, and of tender as well as humorous fancy, unsurpassed in even the most finished of his published writings.

THE SPECTRE OF HIS LIFE.

Writing in his own proper person, in the fragment to which allusion has been made, Dickens said of this period of his life:

> "The deep remembrance of the sense I had of being utterly neglected and hopeless; of the shame I felt in my position; of the misery it was to my young heart to believe that, day by day, what I had learned, and thought, and delighted in, and raised my fancy and my emulation up by, was passing away from me, never to be brought back any more; cannot be written. My whole nature was so penetrated with the grief and humiliation of such considerations, that even now, famous and caressed and happy, I often forget in my dreams that I have a dear wife and children; even that I am a man; and wander desolately back to that time of my life. My mother and my brothers and sisters (excepting Fanny in the Royal Academy of Music) were still encamped, with a young servant girl from Chatham workhouse, in the two parlors in the emptied house in Gower street north. It was a long way to go and return within the dinner hour, and, usually, I either carried my dinner with me, or went and bought it at some neighboring shop. In the latter case, it was commonly a saveloy and a penny loaf; sometimes a fourpenny plate of beef from a cook's shop; sometimes a plate of bread and cheese and a glass of beer, from a miserable old public-house over the way—the Swan, if I remember right, or the Swan and something else that I have forgotten. Once, I remember tucking my own bread (which I had brought from home in the morning) under my arm, wrapped up in a piece of paper, like a book, and going into the best dining room in Johnson's alamode-beef house in Clare's court, Drury lane, and magnificently ordering a small plate of alamode beef to eat with it. What the waiter thought of such a strange little apparition, coming in all alone I don't know; but I can see him now, staring at me as I ate my dinner, and bringing up the other waiter to look. I gave him a halfpenny, and I wish now, he hadn't taken it."

A GLIMMER OF LIGHT.

In these and other passages the reader will recognize some of the earlier parts of "Copperfield." Mr. John Dickens being unable to make any arrangement with his creditors, Mrs. Dickens was obliged to break up her poor household in Gower street North, and go into the Marshalsea. The autobiography then proceeds:

> The key of the house was sent back to the landlord, who was very glad to get it; and I (small Cain that I was, except that I had never done any harm to any one) was handed over as a lodger to a reduced old lady, long known to our family, in Little College street, Camden-Town, who took children in to board, and had once done so at Brighton, and who, with a few alterations and embellishments, unconsciously began to sit for Mrs. Pipchin in "Dombey" when she took me in.
>
> She had a little brother and sister under her care then, somebody's natural children, who were very irregularly paid for, and a widow's little son. The two boys and I slept in the same room. My own exclusive breakfast of a penny cottage loaf and a pennyworth of milk I provided for myself. I kept another small loaf and a quarter of a pound of cheese on a particular shelf of a particular cupboard, to make my supper on when I came back at night. They made a hole in the six or seven shillings I know well; and I was out at the blacking warehouse all day, and had to support myself upon that money all the week. I suppose my lodging was paid for by my father. I certainly did not pay it myself; and I certainly had no other assistance whatever (the making of my clothes, I think, excepted), from Monday morning until Saturday night. No advice, no counsel, no encouragement, no consolation, no support, from any one that I can call to mind, so help me God.

SO HELP ME GOD.

> Sundays Fanny and I passed in the prison. I was at the Academy in Tenterden street, Hanover square at 9 o'clock in the morning, to fetch her, and we walked back there together at night.
>
> I was so young and childish, and so little qualified—how could I be otherwise?—to undertake the whole charge of my own existence, that, in going to Hungerford stairs of a morning I could not resist the stale pastry put out at half price on trays at the confectioners' doors in Tottenham Court Road, and I often spent in that the money I should have kept for my dinner. Then I went without my dinner, or bought a roll, or a slice of pudding. There were two pudding shops between which I was divided, according to my finances. One was in a court close to St. Martin's Church (at the back of the church), which is now removed altogether. The pudding at that shop was made with currants, and was rather a special pudding, but was dear—two pennyworth not being larger than a pennyworth of more ordinary pudding. A good shop for the latter was in the Strand, somewhere near where the Lowther Arcade is now. It was a stout, hale pudding, heavy and flabby, with great raisins in it, stuck in whole, at great distances apart. It came up hot, at about noon every day; and many and many a day did I dine off it.

ALMOST A LITTLE ROBBER AND VAGABOND.

> We had half an hour, I think, for tea. When I had money enough, I used to go to a coffee-shop and have half a pint of coffee and a slice of bread and butter. When I had no money, I took a turn in Covent Garden Market, and stared at the pineapples. The coffee-shops to which I most resorted were in Maiden lane; one in a court (non-existent now) close to Hungerford Market; and one in St. Martin's lane, of which I only recollect that it stood near the church, and that in the door there was an oval glass-plate, with "coffee-room" painted on it, addressed to the street. If I ever find myself in a very different kind of coffee-room now, but where there is an inscription on glass, and read it backward on the wrong side, "moor eeffoc" (as I often used to do then, in a dismal reverie), a shock goes through my blood.
>
> I know I do not exaggerate, unconsciously and unintentionally, the scantiness of my resources and the difficulties of my life. I know that if a shilling or so were given me by any one, I spent it in a dinner or tea. I know that I worked from morning till night, with common men and boys, a shabby child. I know that I tried, but ineffectually, not to anticipate my money, and to make it last the week through, by putting it away in a drawer I had in the counting-house, wrapped into six little parcels, each parcel containing the same amount, and labelled with a different day. I know that I have lounged about the streets, insufficiently and unsatisfactorily fed. I know that, but for the mercy of God, I might easily have been, for any care that was taken of me, a little robber or a little vagabond.

THE YOUNG GENTLEMAN.

> But I held some station at the blacking warehouse too. Besides that my relative at the counting house did what a man so occupied, and dealing with a thing so anomalous, could, to treat me as one upon a different footing from the rest, I never said, to man or boy, how it was that I came to be there, or gave the least indication of being sorry that I was there. That I suffered in secret, and that I suffered exquisitely, no one ever knew but I. How much I suffered, it is, as I have said already, utterly beyond my power to tell. No man's imagination can overstep the reality. But I kept my own counsel, and I did my work. I knew from the first, that if I could not do my work as well as any of the rest, I could not hold myself above slight and contempt. I soon became at least as expeditious and as skilful with my hands as either of the other boys. Though perfectly familiar with them, my conduct and manners were different enough from theirs to place a space between us. They and the men always spoke of me as "the young gentleman." A certain man (a soldier once) named Thomas, who was the foreman, and another named Harry, who was the carman and wore a red jacket, used to call me "Charles" sometimes, in speaking to me; but I think it was mostly when we were confidential, and when I had made some efforts to entertain them over our work with the results of some of the old readings, which were fast perishing out of my mind.

OUT OF THE DEPTHS.

After a time the lonely little boy, thinking there was no reason why he should be obliged to live so far from the Marshalsea, remonstrated with his father so pathetically, and with so many tears, that, as the son records, the kind nature of the parent gave way. Mr. John Dickens appears to have been one of those genial, kindly, easy-tempered, impracticable human beings who, in spite of all their good and pleasant qualities, their honorable disposition, and even their industry (for he had all these virtues, as his son becomingly sets down), fail to make their way in the world, for want of the one faculty of adaptation to the stern conditions of life. The consequence of Charles' remonstrance with his father on the score of his exile, was that he was lodged in a back attic at the house of an insolvent court agent, in Lant street, Borough, "where," says Dickens, in his autobiographical sketch, "Bob Sawyer lodged many years afterward." Here he slept on the floor; but "the window had a pleasant prospect of a timber yard," and the poor little lodger, feeling that he was close to his home, the prison, thought the new sleeping room a Paradise.

FAME.

When his father left prison, the boy (who had by that time been removed from the blacking establishment) was put, at about 12 years of age, to school in the Hampstead Road, where he soon became noted for his vivacity and fun. A favorite trick of his was leading a number of his schoolfellows in the street in pretending to be beggars. When the old ladies of whom they begged answered with tart speeches, the boys would explode with laughter, and take to their heels.

By and by came the start in life—first as a lawyer's clerk, then as a newspaper reporter, and then as a successful author. His old poverty became a mine of riches to him, and with the rough material of his fame. He never lost the habit of coining his life into enduring fiction. The Dora of "David Copperfield" was, it seems, his first love, the memory of who always dwelt with him; and the Flora of "Little Dorrit" was the same lady, not dead in fact, but somewhat altered by the lapse of a quarter of a century, as that same quarter of a century will change us all. When, one day, Dickens and his wife paid a formal visit, and found the stuffed favorite, Jip, in the passage.

The Jews and the Relief and Aid Society.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The report of the Relief and Aid Society, published in your issue of to-day, contains a tabular statement showing the number of families relieved, and to what nationality they belonged. Among the numerous nationalities there mentioned, appears also the Jewish.

Now, I am at a loss to conceive why the Jews should be made to figure in that statement as belonging to a distinct nationality. That they have long since ceased to be a nation, is as little to be doubted as that there once was a time when they were one. A nation is a community of people united by identity of language and customs. Thus, the French are a nation, or the Germans, or the English. In no sense of the word are the Jews a nation. They have, for the last two centuries, uniformly adopted the language and customs of the people among whom they live. In England, they are Englishmen; in France, Frenchmen; in Germany, Germans; and in America, Americans. The wars of the last ten years have shown, both in the Old and in the New World, that there is no one readier to die for the country in which he lives than the Jew.

The distinguishing characteristic of Jews from other people is their religion. I readily admit that there are other characteristics by which many a Jew can be at once recognized. But these are fading very fast; and, at the present day, the Jews are numerous whom you can no more tell by their looks than you can a Methodist or Presbyterian.

Indeed, the compiler of the tabular statement above mentioned might, with the same propriety, have announced the number of Catholic or Protestant families who received relief. I do not in the least object to its being made known how many Jewish families applied to the Relief Society. What I do object to is classing the Jews as a nation. If the tabular statement were headed "Religion of Beneficiaries," instead of "Nationality of Beneficiaries," and the families were classed according to their religion, this letter would not have been written.

This is not the first time in the history of this city that the mistake herein sought to be corrected has been committed. Yours very respectfully,

PHILIP STEIN.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.

The Catholic Orphans.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: When I read in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday the kindly and earnest appeal of "Gail Hamilton" on behalf of the little folks of "Congregational," "Presbyterian," "Liberal Christian," and "Christian Union" Churches, the thought occurred to me that a word in your columns in advocacy of the claims of a large number of little orphans excluded from the foregoing catalogue would not be inappropriate; and I feel assured that you will heartily second my appeal. I refer to the *Catholic orphans*, under the charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, who are now in a place of temporary refuge on Maxwell street.

The public of Chicago need not be informed that the Asylum of upward of 200 of these poor children was razed to the ground in the recent calamity: and that it was only by the most heroic efforts of the noble Sisterhood that every one of the orphan band was safely rescued from their burning home and conveyed to a place of safety. In the instant necessity of the hour, the Sisters felt compelled to send off to neighboring cities upward of a hundred of these poor children; and, as an eye-witness of the exodus, I can say with truth that it was doubtful whether it was the orphans, or the Sisters who exhibited the most affliction at the separation. At the present time there are nearly one hundred orphans remaining under the care of the Sisters; and they are but scantily provided for. It is no matter of conjecture. I feel certain that many of your readers—shall I not say all?—would eagerly gladden the hearts, and illuminate the humble abiding-place of those little ones, on Christmas Day, by such bounty as generous hearts will best know how to select and bestow.

As I cannot indicate at this moment the exact number at the Asylum on Maxwell street, I shall venture, although without authority, to suggest that any little parcels or donations for the orphans may be left with the Rev. Father O'Neill, at St. Ignatius College, West Twelfth street; or indeed, with the pastors of any of the Catholic churches who, I have no doubt, will see that the gifts shall be duly delivered on Christmas day.

W. J. O.

P. S. (from Gail Hamilton).—"Other papers copy and intensify."

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M.—Regular convocation this Friday evening at 7½ o'clock, at Masonic Temple, for installation of officers and work on the R. A. Degree. J. O. DICKERSON, Sec'y.

Masonic.

Regular communication of Wiley M. Egan Chapter, No. 126, R. A. M., Friday evening, Dec. 22. Every member is requested to be present, as business of importance will be brought before the Chapter. By order of the H. P. CHAS. G. HOWELL, Sec'y.

YALE.

The Fifth Annual Reunion of the Chicago Yale Association will be held at the Metropolis Hotel, No. 48 Michigan-av., southwest corner Fourteenth st., at 8 this evening. All Yale men are earnestly invited to attend. Tickets, $4. A. BARTON, Treasurer C. Y. A.

Masonic.

Dearborn Lodge, No. 310, A. F. & A. M.—Regular communication this Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Cashman Hall, Ousley's Building, corner of Madison and Robey-sts., for the election of officers and payment of dues, and other business. By order of the W. M. A. T. LARGE, Sec'y.

Masonic.

Annual communication of Home Lodge, No. 508, A. F. & A. M., for the election of officers for the ensuing year, payment of dues, &c., will be held in their hall, northwest corner Prairie-av. and Twenty-second-st., on Friday evening, Dec. 22, at 7:30. A full attendance desired. By order of the W. M. B. B. W. LOCKE, Secretary.

Masonic.

The annual communication of Wm. B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A. F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Temple, corner of Halsted and West Randolph-sts. (to-morrow) Saturday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, for the election of officers and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the Lodge. Members are notified to attend. By order of the W. M., Kilmore, W. M. SAML. C. SMITH, Sec'y.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

Holiday Goods.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

EDSON H. GOODRICH,

Late Goodrich, Kirby & Co.

REMOVED TO

931 Wabash-av.

IRON BEDSTEADS.

IRON BEDSTEADS

At the Factory, southwest corner of Van Buren and Desplaines-sts. Dealers liberally dealt with.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 21.

Judging by the tenor of our despatches from New York and Washington, the speculators and theorists are considering the possibility that the redemption of bonds by the Treasury may soon bring greenbacks and gold to a par, and by bringing gold into circulation at that point—in accordance with the theory of the Comptroller of the Currency—produce an expansion of the circulating medium.

The proposition that a currency already depreciated nearly 10 per cent, by reason of its redundance, can be suddenly expanded 35 or 40 per cent more by the addition of $125,000,000 to $150,000,000 of gold, and still the paper be maintained at par, contains a contradiction in itself. Mr. Boutwell acknowledged a fact, when he said in his report that the amount of paper money in circulation "is so great that it cannot be maintained in value at par with specie." But if the business of the country does not furnish occupation for the present $700,000,000 of paper money, which is the equivalent of about $630,000,000 in gold, how can it be expected to furnish occupation for a composite currency of $850,000,000 of paper and gold?

Supposing, for argument sake, that $150,000,000 of gold did come into circulation, the value of the paper money would have to decline to 76 cents on the dollar (in other words, gold would rise to 132) in order to reduce the value of the aggregate volume of currency to $630,000,000, which is all that can be used in effecting the exchanges, until the business of the country has been greatly increased above its present volume. But our present experience shows that gold will not circulate in conjunction with depreciated paper money, and the proposition that gold may decline to par, and thus bring $150,000,000 of specie into circulation without any contraction of the paper currency, is contradictory and absurd.

During the last three years the value of paper money has increased from 76 cents on the dollar to 91, an average increase of about 5 per cent per annum. This increased value has been caused by the increased demand for currency in the business of the country, and shows the average rate of the increase of internal trade. Judging by this, it would take two years yet for the increase of business to bring greenbacks to about par with gold. Even after that point is reached, specie will only come into circulation gradually, as the increasing volume of business from year to year demands it. Any increase of the volume of money in circulation, when gold and greenbacks arrive at par, is impossible.

The effect of the heavy disbursements of gold by the Treasury in the redemption of the "called" bonds is in some respects deceptive. The recent disbursement of about $20,000,000 of gold for that purpose has had the effect to increase the amount of specie held by the New York banks from $16,239,000 on November 18, to $25,751,000 on December 16. This increase of $9,512,000, takes the place of an equal amount of legal-tenders in the reserves of the banks, and temporarily it is a practical increase in the volume of the currency; but gold being also an article of speculation, the increase of cash gold in the market encourages the speculators on the "bear side," and the price is temporarily and artificially depressed. The surplus gold, however, is soon drawn off in exportation, and the price goes up again. In times like the present, when there is an active and increasing demand for money in the movement of the products of the country, capital cannot be borrowed so easily by the speculators to carry gold, therefore it declines, and at the same time the increased demand for currency in the exchanges of the country helps to sustain temporarily the value of the paper money. In view of these facts, it seems probable that as long as money continues tight, and as long as the exports of cotton, provisions, and breadstuffs are large enough to make heavy exports of gold unnecessary, the price of gold will continue to droop. But next spring, when cotton exports fall off, it will go up again temporarily, until another renewal of exports of products sends it down, and so vibrating up and down, touching a lower point each winter, it will finally reach par. But having once touched par, it will not stay there permanently until the increase of the business of the country shall have furnished employment for more currency than the present volume of paper money.

In the local money market there is a gradually increasing tendency toward stringency, which will probably continue for the next six weeks. About the last of January, when the interest and dividend disbursements for January have set a large amount of money in circulation in the Eastern markets, an alleviating effect may be expected; but until then our local money market will be dependent on the movement of produce. The amount of surplus money at the command of the banks is ample, but it is diminishing rapidly, as the country demand for money to move hogs and grain increases.

Exchange was in better demand to-day, and sold between banks at 50c per $1,000 discount. At the counter, bankers sell at par and buy at 1-10 to 1-8 discount.

As Christmas and New Year's days fall on Mondays this year, all paper maturing on December 25 is legally due on Saturday, December 23.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean furnish the following quotations for buying and selling government bonds and local stocks in this market this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	116 7-8	117 1-8
5-20s of '62	109	109 1-4
5-20s of '62, (called)	109 1-2	[illegible]
5-20s of '64	109	109 1-4
5-20s of '65, January and July	112 7-8	113 1-8
5-20s of '67, January and July	113	113 1-4
5-20s of '68, January and July	108 5-8	108 7-8
U. S. 5 per cents, (new issue)	108 3-4	[illegible]
10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Currency 6s	113 3-8	113 5-8
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	......	100 a int
Chicago City 7s	......	100
Cook County 7s	......	100
Gold Exchange	108 3-4	109
Gold and Gold Coupons	108 1-4	108 3-4
Land Warrants—160s	172	182
120s	130	140
Agricultural College Land Scrip	......	173—175

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 21.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this port during the past twenty-four hours, as far as reported, with the corresponding quantities one year ago:

	Receipts. 1871.	Receipts. 1870.	Shipments. 1871.	Shipments. 1870.
Flour, brls	3,103	3,911	2,963	2,373
Wheat, bu	30,460	45,893	......	710
Corn, bu	99,345	26,981	10,551	8,038
Oats, bu	33,345	7,796	7,684	680
Rye, bu	1,480	275	......	......
Barley, bu	2,340	440	2,800	......
Grass seed, lbs	47,065	1,970	41,000	......
Flax seed, lbs	......	17,364	......	......
Broom corn, lbs	15,400	50,690	2,130	25,274
Cured meats, lbs	92,670	130,590	1,964,971	618,100
Beef, brls	41	......	......	510
Pork, brls	678	356	562	1,267
Lard, lbs	164,060	34,125	474,684	296,133
Tallow, lbs	14,290	5,129	41,930	19,000
Butter, lbs	49,910	35,040	14,877	2,700
Dressed hogs, No.	1,098	1,379	1,985	3,283
Live hogs, No.	16,859	20,667	1,106	372
Cattle, No.	394	2,886	328	494
Hides, lbs	114,580	183,928	79,873	149,987
Highwines, brls	425	331	235	290
Wool, lbs	69,686	1,100	14,000	10,380
Potatoes, bu	1,290	682	......	......
Lumber, m	88	107	380	529
Shingles, m	5	140	8	474
Lath, m	......	......	10	18
Salt, brls	......	......	2,576	1,389

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption, 1,609 bu wheat; 1,817 bu corn; 1,334 bu oats; 641 bu rye; 882 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 33 cars wheat; 267 cars corn; 23 cars oats; 7 cars rye; 6 cars barley. Total, 336 cars, or 137,000 bu.

There was more doing on 'Change to-day in grain, and prices were generally higher than yesterday, in consequence of a larger speculative demand, partially due to smaller receipts. The exact reverse was the case in provisions.

The front elevation of the new Chamber of Commerce building was displayed on 'Change to-day, and made a part of the permanent furniture of the room.

In answer to numerous inquiries, we may state that the number of the members of the Board of Trade who have declined to settle on the basis adopted by the board for the settlement of options outstanding at the time of the fire, does not exceed ten; the amount of grain thus unsettled is about half a million bu. While it is generally conceded that the board had no legal right to pass any resolution affecting pending contracts, there can be no doubt that the addition of that rule was the means of preventing immense damage to the grain trade of the city. Without it, all would be inextricable confusion; under that rule, all but a very small proportion of the produce transactions outstanding at the time of the fire was settled up to the satisfaction of all parties concerned, and most of the deals were squared off before any serious change in prices occurred. While it is matter for congratulation that so many acted under the rule, the Board of Directors decided that the board had no power to expel a member who would not be bound by it, and that was the substance of their action reported yesterday.

Highwines were less active, and firm at yesterday's advance. There is little demand, but the market is bare of stock. Sales were 100 brls at [illegible].

Dressed hogs were less active and easier, under discouraging news from other markets, which made shippers withdraw. A total of 684 head were taken chiefly by city packers at $4.80a4.85, mostly at $4.80a4.82 1-2. The market closed weak.

Provisions were less active and a shade easier. The early report of weakness in live hogs made buyers hold off, but holders generally insisted on former prices; hence little was done. The prospects are not good for an active trade till after the holidays, though there is still a fair demand for meats, and would be more were it not for the fact that a great deal more has been bought for shipment already than has been sent away. A good many are predicting that the season of packing will be over by the middle of January, but the way hogs come in now does not indicate that conclusion. The following was the closing range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $13.10; do seller January, $13.15a13.20; do seller February, $13.45a13.50; do seller March, $13.70a13.75; seller April, $13.85. Lard, cash, or seller the month, 8 1-2c; do seller January, 8 5-8c; do seller February, 8 7-8c; do seller March, 9 1-8c. Green meats at 3 3-4a3 7-8c for shoulders; 5 3-8c for short ribs; 5 3-4a5 7-8c for short clear, and 8 3-4a7 3-4c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4 1-4c for shoulders; 6 1-4c for rough sides; 5 3-4a5 7-8c for short ribs; 6 3-8c for short clear. Boxed meats 3-8a1-2c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6c. Sweet pickled hams, 8a9c; mess beef, $7.25a8.25; extra mess beef, $8a9c; city tallow, 8 1-4a8 1-2c. Sales were reported of 1,500 brls mess pork, cash and seller the month at $13.10; 120 brls do (country) at $12.50; 250 brls do, seller January, at $13.20; 500 brls do at $13.20; 1,000 brls do, seller February, at $13.50; 750 tcs lard at 8 1-2c; 250 tcs do, seller February, at 8 7-8c; 250 tcs do, seller March, at 9 1-8c; 20,000 lbs green shoulders at 3 3-4c; 20,000 lbs salted do at 4 1-4c; 50 boxes do at 4 1-2c; 50 boxes Cumberlands at 6c; 250 boxes do, seller January, at 6 1-8c; 250 boxes long clear, seller first half of January at 6 3-8c; 250 boxes short clear, seller February, at 6 3-4c; 20,000 lbs green (very light) at 8c; 7,500 pcs do, part seller January, at 7 1-2c; 1,000 pcs do at 7 3-8c; 11,500 pcs do at 7c; 360 tcs do sweet pickled hams at 8 1-2c; 50 tcs yellow grease at 6 1-4c; 50 tcs do (country) at 6c.

Flour was dull and nominally unchanged. The shipping demand is very light, and local buyers hold off in view of depressing Eastern advices. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $7.75; 100 brls do at $6.62 1-2; 100 brls do (Le Sueur) at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls spring extras (Minn.) at $6.60; 75 brls do at $5.50; 100 brls do on private terms; 75 brls spring superfine at $4.50. Total [illegible] brls. Also 10 tons bran at $15.50 on track.

Wheat was more active but weak at a shade above the decline established yesterday. The

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

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Grass seed, lbs	47,068	1,970	41,000	
Flax seed, lbs		17,284		
Broom corn, lbs	15,400	56,690	2,130	25,274
Cured meats, lbs	99,670	130,890	1,664,971	918,100
Beef, brls	41			
Pork, brls	879	356	362	1,367
Lard, lbs	164,060	84,123	474,884	296,138
Tallow, lbs	14,290	5,129	41,980	19,000
Butter, lbs	42,910	20,153	14,677	2,700
Dressed hogs, No.	1,095	1,279	1,985	2,283
Live hogs, No.	16,859	20,667	1,106	932
Cattle, No.	394	2,830	328	484
Hides, lbs	114,239	102,928	70,673	149,997
Highwines, brls	431	251		290
Wool, lbs	69,086	1,100	16,000	10,380
Potatoes, bu	1,200	682		
Lumber, m	88	501	386	529
Shingles, m	5	140	8	474
Lath, m			10	18
Salt, brls			2,376	1,389

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Highwines were less active, and firm at yesterday's advance. There is little demand, but the market is bare of stock. Sales were 100 brls at [illegible].

Live hogs were less active and easier, under discouraging news from other markets, which caused shippers to withdraw. A total of 684 head [illegible] taken chiefly by city packers at $4.80a4.85, [illegible] $4.90a4.92 1-2. The market closed weak.

Provisions were less active and a shade easier. The early report of weakness in live hogs made buyers hold off, but holders generally insisted on full prices; hence little was done. The prospect is not good for an active trade till after the holidays, though there is still a fair demand [illegible], and would be more were it not for the fact that a great deal [illegible] has been bought for shipment [illegible] has been sent away. A good many [illegible] that the season of packing will be [illegible] the middle of January, but the way hogs [illegible] does not indicate that conclusion. The following was the closing range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $13.10; seller January, $13.15a13.20; do seller February, [illegible]; do seller March, $13.70a13.75; [illegible] April, $13.85. Lard, cash, or seller the month, [illegible]; do seller January, 8 5-8c; do seller February, [illegible]; do seller March, 9 1-8c. [illegible] 4 3-4a4 7-8c for shoulders; 5 3-8c [illegible] 5 1-4a5 7-8c for short clear, and [illegible]. Dry salted meats at 4 1-4c for shoulders; 4 1-4c for rough sides; 5 3-4a5 7-8c for [illegible]; 6 3-8c for short clear. Boxed meats [illegible] higher than the above quotations. [illegible] Cumberlands, 6c. Sweet pickled hams, [illegible]; mess beef, $7.90a8.25; extra mess [illegible]; city tallow, 8 1-4a8 1-2c. Sales were reported of 1,500 brls mess pork, cash or seller the month at $13.10; 130 brls do (country) [illegible]; 200 brls do, seller January, at $13.25; [illegible]; 1,000 brls do, seller February, [illegible]; 250 tcs lard at 8 1-8c; 250 tcs do, seller [illegible]; 250 tcs do, seller March, at [illegible]; [illegible] lbs green shoulders at 3 3-4c; 20,000 [illegible] at 4 1-4c; 50 boxes do at 4 1-2c; 50 [boxes Cumb]erlands at 6c; 250 boxes do, seller [illegible] at 6 1-8c; 250 boxes long clear, seller [illegible] of January at 6 3-8c; 250 boxes short [clear, seller] February, at 6 3-4c; 20,000 lbs green [hams] at 8c; 7,500 pcs do, part seller January [illegible] 1-4c; 1,000 pcs do at 7 3-8c; 11,500 pcs do [illegible] do at 7c; 300 tcs do sweet pickled [illegible] 1-2c; 50 tcs yellow grease at 6 1-4c; 50 [illegible] (country) at 6c.

Flour was dull and nominally unchanged. The [illegible] demand is very light, and local buyers [illegible] in view of depressing Eastern advices. [Sales] were reported of 100 brls white winter extra [illegible]; 100 brls do at $6.62 1-2; 100 brls do on [illegible] terms; 100 brls spring extras (Minn.) at [illegible]; 100 brls do (Le Sueur) at $5.25; 100 brls do [illegible]; 75 brls do at $5.00; 100 brls do on private terms; 75 brls spring superfine at $4.50; 100 brls do at $4.25; 50 brls buckwheat at $8.35. Total, 1,125 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $15.00 on track.

Wheat was more active but weak at a shade under the decline established yesterday. The market early ruled 2a1-2c higher under a good speculative demand, largely based on country orders brought out by the weakness of yesterday. But New York was reported lower, and then our market slowly declined, though a good deal of trading was done all through the session. The amount of this trading now out is much larger than at any time since the fire, and the market might be swayed as much as 10c per bushel either way in the settlement, just according as the longs or the shorts get most anxious about it. Milwaukee has now 1,880,000 bu in store, and good receipts; our receipts are not now equal to the average of past years. Seller January opened at $1.18 3-4, improved to $1.19, and fell to $1.18, closing at $1.18 1-8. Seller the month sold at $1.17 1-4a1.17 3-4, seller last half of January at $1.19 1-4a1.20, and seller February at $1.20 5-8a1.21 1-8; all closing firm at the inside. There was very little inquiry for other grades than No. 2. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.21 1-2; 10,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.17 5-8; 30,200 bu do at $1.17 1-2; 21,000 bu do at $1.17 3-8; 1,000 bu do at $1.17 1-4; 400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.08; 2,800 bu do at $1.07 1-2. Total, 84,800 bu.

Corn was active and 1-4a3-8c higher under a big speculative demand, born of the belief that corn is cheap at present prices, and is likely to advance. New York was reported firmer, and our receipts were light, which reduced the volume of offerings. It is believed that a large proportion of the crop is already marketed, and most of that seems to have gone into consumption. The market for cash No. 2 corn opened at 40c, and advanced to 40 3-8c at the close. Seller January sold at 40 1-4a40 3-4c; seller February at 41 1-4a41 1-2c; and seller May at 46 1-2a46 3-4c, all closing strong. Cash sales were reported of 82,400 bu No. 2 at 40 3-8c; 64,000 bu do at 40 1-4c; 24,000 bu do at 40 1-8c; 10,800 bu do at 40 1-16c; 20,000 bu do at 40c; 2,400 bu rejected at 38 1-2c; 1,200 bu ear at 41c delivered, and 400 bu do at 40c on track. Total, 206,400 bu.

Oats were in fair demand, and 1-4c higher, being quoted strong in New York, where they are said to be in light supply. The market opened at 31 3-4c, and advanced to 32 1-8c, closing firm at 32c. Seller January sold at 32 1-4c; seller April at 34 3-4a35c, and 33c was bid for February. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu at 32 1-8c; 32,600 bu at 32c; 3,600 bu at 31 7-8c; 4,800 bu at 31 3-4c; 1,200 bu rejected at 29c; 600 bu do at 28 1-2c. Total, 47,800 bu.

Rye was inactive in the absence of offerings. The market was nominal at 62 1-2a63c for strictly fresh receipts of No. 2.

Barley was firmer and more active, though quoted heavy in New York, and closed at outside quotations on No. 2; other grades heavy. Seller January sold at 61a61 1-4c. Cash sales were reported of 4,000 bu No. 2 at 61c; 800 bu do at 60 1-2c; 800 bu do at 60 1-4c; 800 bu do at 60c; 400 bu No. 3 at 55c; 1,200 bu do at 48c; 800 bu by sample at 75c; 800 bu do at 70c; 1,200 bu do at 65c; 400 bu do at 63c. Total, 10,800 bu.

The New York *Bulletin* has the following on the amount of foreign goods which passed into consumption in the United States, within the year ending June 30, 1871, and the amount passed through each collection district or port of delivery. The total amount of merchandise taken into consumption was $517,000,000 in gold value. These goods were distributed through ninety-one "collection districts" and seventeen "ports of delivery," or, in all, one hundred and eight customs depots. It appears that, of the whole amount of trade, $340,900,000, or exactly two-thirds, fell to the lot of New York city. Next to this port comes Boston, with $52,900,000; next Baltimore, with $21,100,000; then San Francisco, with $20,400,000; Philadelphia, with $17,900,000, and New Orleans with $13,000,000. Chicago, which has made such strenuous efforts to promote a direct importing trade, distributed of its own importations only $1,900,000; while St. Louis, as a mere port of entry, distributed $4,000,000, and Cincinnati $1,300,000. The Custom Houses on the Canadian frontier show a considerable business, Oswego standing for $4,000,000 and Cape Vincent $2,900,000. For Vermont, the total is $7,700,000. The import at the Southern ports, other than New Orleans, is not important, but is fully equal to what it was before the war. The following statement shows the imports at some of the leading ports in 1859-60, when the aggregate was $352,000,000 for the whole country, compared with the amounts taken for consumption in 1870-71, when the total imports of the United States were $519,000,000, or 47 per cent more.

	Taken for Cons., 1870-71.	Imports, 1859-60.
New York	$340,900,000	$233,700,000
Boston	52,900,000	39,400,000
Baltimore	21,100,000	9,300,000
San Francisco	20,400,000	9,500,000
Philadelphia	17,900,000	14,600,000
New Orleans	13,000,000	22,900,000
Vermont	7,700,000	2,700,000
Chicago	1,900,000	60,000
Mobile	1,000,000	1,050,000
Charleston	1,200,000	1,500,000
Savannah	1,100,000	780,000
Wilmington	207,000	311,000

As illustrating the heavy customs expenditures, compared with the business done, at most of the collection districts and ports of delivery, we may cite the following facts:

At 43 Custom Houses, imports are under $50,000.

At 11 Custom Houses, between $50,000 and $100,000.

At 24 Custom Houses, between $100,000 and $500,000.

At 8 Custom Houses, between $500,000 and $1,000,000.

At 10 Custom Houses, between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000.

It thus appears that of over 100 Custom Houses, eighty-four do less than $1,000,000 business and ten between one and two millions, and we have only fourteen whose transactions exceed $2,000,000. These facts should command the attention of Congress.

LATEST.

In the afternoon the markets were very quiet. Wheat sold at $1.18 1-8a1.18 1-4 for January; $1.19 1-4a1.19 3-8 for last half do; and $1.20 1-2a1.20 3-4 for February. Corn sold at 40 1-4c cash, 41 1-2a41 5-8c for February, and 46 3-4c for May.

Chicago Daily Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 21.

BUTTER—Aside from good to choice grades, which were in good demand, both on local account and for shipment, there was only a light movement. Prices underwent no perceptible change, ruling comparatively steady at the following range: Choice dairy, 22a25c; fair to good tub and firkin, 15a17c; common grades, 8a12c.

BAGGING—Burlaps and gunnies met with a good demand, and for the former the tendency of prices was rather upward. Cotton seamless bags remain dull, but are firmly held at the quoted prices. We repeat our list as follows: Stark, 36c; Ontario, 35 1-2c; Lewiston, 34c; Philadelphia, 35c; American, 31 1-2c; Minnesota, 30c; burlaps, bags 21 1-2a22c; gunnies, 17a23c; wool sacks, 67c.

BEANS—The market was fairly active at about former rates, sales making at $1.75a2.25 for common to choice medium, and at $2.50a2.75 for good to choice navies.

BUILDING MATERIAL—Prices were unchanged. We quote: Stucco, $2.75a3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75a4.00; superfine do, $4.00a4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00a3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, per brl, $3.00a3.25; plastering hair, per bu, 35a40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00a50.00; building brick, $12.00a13.00; fire clay, $4.00a5.00 per brl.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet but firm. We quote: Old brush, $100.00a150.00; new do, $130.00a180.00; and choice hurl, $180.00a200.00.

COOPERAGE—Is in fair demand and a shade firmer on packers' goods. We quote: Pork brls, $2.15a2.20; lard tcs, $2.85a2.90 for wood, and $2.35a2.85 for iron hooped packages; beef tcs, $2.10a2.20; whiskey brls, $2.00a2.25; flour brls, 50a55c. Staves and headings at $18.00a19.00 for pork, and $25.00a27.00 per m for whiskey brls and tcs.

CHEESE—There is little prime Eastern factory cheese in the market, and the little here is firmly held at our outside quotation. The stocks of Western cheese are ample. Prices range as follows: New York factory, 15a15 1-2c; Ohio factory 13a14c; Western do, 13a14c.

COAL—No important change was noted in the general features of this market. The extreme cold weather of the past few days has stimulated the demand, and the late advance was firmly adhered to all around. We continue to quote: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00a11.50; Lackawanna, $10.50a11.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Indiana, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CIDER—Sales were effected at a range of $5.00a6.00—the outside figure for choice sweet.

EGGS—Fresh offerings were in demand, and sold readily at 27a28c. Pickled eggs remain dull at 20a22c.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Business continues steadily fair, and the general market remains firm at full former rates. We quote: Dates, 9 1-2a10 1-2c; figs, drums, 18a20c; figs, box, 20a22c; Turkey prunes, 9a10c; Turkey prunes, new, 12 1-2a13c; French do, 14a16c; raisins, $3.00a3.10; do new, $3.95a4.10; blackberries, 15 1-2a16 1-2c; pitted cherries, 38a40c; peaches, pared, 24a26c; peaches, halves, 9 1-2a10 1-2c; currants, 10 1-2a11 1-2c; apples, new, Southern, 8a9c; do new Western, 9a10c; do new Michigan, 10a11c.

FISH—The feeling seems rather firmer than at the opening of the week, though there is not, as yet, any material improvement in the demand. Trade ruled very quiet at the annexed range of prices: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00a5.25; No. 2, $4.75a5.00; trout, $4.50a4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00a10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50a9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00a8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00a7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00a2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.60a1.80; family kits, $1.10a1.15; bank cod, $6.00a6.50; George's cod, $7.00a7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40a45c; box herring, scaled, 45a50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50a11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Business was generally dull to-day, and the market was weak for nearly all descriptions. Choice winter apples continue in light supply, but otherwise the offerings are liberal. Apples, from store, $2.00a3.50; cranberries, $9.00a11.00 for wild, and $13.00a14.50 for cultivated. Lemons, $6.50a7.00; oranges, per case, $13.00a14.00.

GROCERIES—Trade was generally reported good, especially in fancy groceries, though staple articles were in better demand than usual at this season of the year. Prices were without change, the prevalent feeling being one of firmness. We quote:

CANDLES—Star, 19a19 1-2c.

COFFEES—Prime Rio coffee, 21a22c; choice do, 22a23c; O. G. Java, 26a28c; Singapore, 25 1-2a26 1-2c; Costa Rica, 24 1-2a25 1-2c; Maracaibo, 23a24c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7 1-2a7 3-4c; Patna, 8a8 1-2c; Carolina, 9a9 1-4c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, 13 1-8a13 1-4c; A sugar, 12 3-8a12 1-2c; B do, 12 1-2a12 3-8c; XC do, 12 1-8a12 1-4c; C do, 12a12 1-8c; choice brown, 10 3-8a11 1-4c; fair do, 10a10 1-2c; New Orleans, 9 3-4a11 1-4c; molasses do, 9a10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25a1.30; common molasses, 30a35c; Porto Rico molasses, 45a50c; good sugar-house syrup, 40a60c; extra, 60a65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80a85c; New Orleans, 55a70c.

SPICES—Allspice, 14a15c; cloves, 18a19c; cassia, 45a46c; pepper, 22 1-2a23c; nutmegs, $1.22a1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, 8 3-4a9c; standard 6 1-4a6 3-4c; German mottled, 7 1-4a7 3-4c; erasive, 5 3-4a6c; brown Windsor, 4 1-2a4 3-4c; palm, 4a4 1-2c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9 3-4a10c; corn, 10a10 1-2c; laundry, 6 1-2a7c; common 5a5 1-4c.

HAY—There was quite an active shipping demand, but the difficulty of obtaining cars checked the outward movement, and the volume of business was light. The market was firm, especially for prime pressed hay, of which the offerings were few. The following prices were paid by dealers: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $14.50a15.50; do loose pressed, $13.50a14.00; prairie, pressed, $9.50a11.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $12.00a13.00; prairie, loose, $9.00a10.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00a1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The demand, although far from being active, equalled the supply, and holders were refusing to sell at any concession from former rates. We repeat our list: Green salted cured, light, 11 1-2c; do, heavy, 10 1-2c; part cured, 10a10c; green frozen, 8a9c; murrain kip, 11 1-2c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19a20c; dry salted, 16a17c; dry kip, 22c; deacons, 50a60c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—This market continues reasonably active and firm at unchanged prices. We quote:

Bar iron	4 a 5 1-4c
Horse-shoe iron	5 a 6 1-2c
Heavy band	5 a 6 1-4c
Hoop and light band	5 1-4a 6 1-4c
Oval	4 a 6 1-2c
Round and square	4 1-4a 6 1-2c
Half oval and half round	5 a 7 c
Russia iron, perfect	20 c
Russia No. 1, stained	18 c
Sheet iron, Juniata	9 1-2a10 1-2c
Sheet iron, common	8 1-2a 9 1-4c
Sheet iron, galvanized	12 a 22 c
Sheet iron, charcoal	7 1-2a 8 1-4c
Norway nailrods	7 3-4a10 c
Plow steel, German	a 9 3-4c
Jenks' plow steel	a10 1-4c
Bessemer plow steel	10 3-4a13 1-2c
Spring and tire steel	13 a15 3-4c

LEATHER—No new features were developed in the leather market. The movement was of a liberal character, and for domestic stock the feeling is decidedly firm. Imported leather is a shade easier, owing to the decline in gold premium. We quote:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 35a38c; city harness, 37a38c; country harness, 34a36c; line city per lb, 30a32c; kip, per lb, 80ca$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00a1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 24a26c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 22a27c; country upper, No. 1, 24a27c; collar, per ft, 21a23c; calf, city, $1.10a1.25; calf, country, $1.10a1.25; rough upper, 11 to 15 lbs, 35a37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 33a36c; rough upper, damaged, 28a30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 33a35c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40a45c; Philadelphia sole 43a45c; harness, per lb, 38a40c; kip, light, $1.00a1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 80ca$1.00; kip, heavy, 75a85c; American calf, 20 lbs, $1.25a1.45; French calf, 24 lbs, $1.80a2.85; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.60a2.20; French kip, 80 to 100 lbs, $1.00a1.65; French calf, Lemoyne, per doz $62.00a80.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00a90.00.

LUMBER—Continues in good demand, and the following quotations are firmly maintained:

First and second clear	$48.00a50.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00a48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	a37.00
Third clear, thick	40.00a42.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	a40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00a24.00
Common siding	20.00a22.00
Common flooring, dressed first	34.00a35.00
Common flooring, dressed second	28.00a30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00a40.00
A stock boards	32.00a35.00
B stock boards	30.00a32.00
Common boards, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00a22.00
Fencing	20.00a22.00
Joists and scantling, 18x24 feet	20.00a22.00
Pickets, square	16.00a18.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00a18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00a23.00
Lath	4.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25a 2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	a 4.00

Shingles on track are steady at $3.62 1-2a3.50 for A's or Star, and $1.80a2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The exceeding firmness that has characterized this market for some time past is still prevalent, and there are indications of a further advance. The stocks are light here, and at the East. We quote:

TIN—Box tin plate, IC, 10x14, $11.00; roofing C, $10.50; large pigs, 45c; small pigs, tin, 46c; bar tin, 47c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin copper, 35c.

ZINC—First quality, cask, 11 1-2c; first quality, sheet, 12c; slab zinc, 9c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8 and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12 1-2c; 13 and 14, 13 1-2c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle 25 per cent off.

NAILS—Remain firm at $4.50 rates: 10d to 60d, per keg, $4.50; 8d per keg, $4.75; 6d, per keg, $5.00; 4d per keg, $5.25; 3d, per keg, $6.00; fine 3d, per keg, $7.25; blue 2d, common, per keg, $7.25.

OILS—The oil trade was quoted dull for all descriptions, though the general market ruled firm. Prices are without quotable change, ruling as follows: Carbon, 25 1-2a26c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 73a75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 80c; do boiled, 85c; whale, $1.05; sperm, $2.15; neatsfoot oil, $1.00a1.25; bank oil, 60a65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 76a77c.

POTATOES—The market was scarcely as firm to-day, there being few sellers at 90ca$1.00 for common mixed, and at $1.05a1.15 for straight lots—from store.

SALT—Quotations are unchanged. Saginaw fine, $2.35 per brl; Onondaga, fine, $2.40 per brl; coarse, $2.35 per brl; coarse, diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Were quiet and firm at former prices. Timothy sold at $2.80a3.20 for common to good. Clover quiet at $6.35.

TEAS—Remain comparatively steady at former quotations: Young hyson, common to fair; 60a65c; good, 70a80c; choice to extra, $1.25a1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 90ca$1.10; common imperial, 75a90c; good to choice do, 90ca$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 80ca$1.00; choice to extra, $1.35a1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00a1.10; fair to good do, 70a80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60a70c; choice to fine Oolong, 50a55c; good, 70a80c; choice to extra, 90ca$1.25.

TOBACCO—The tobacco trade was reported fair, and for prime goods the market was firm. We quote:

CHEWING—Extra, 90ca$1.00; choice, 85a90c; common, 60a70c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30a32c; medium, 25a28c; common stems, 22a24c.

FLUE—Natural leaf, 90a95c; half bright, 70a80c; black round, 55a70c.

WOOD—Is in light demand at the following prices: Beech, $11.00; maple, $12.00; hickory, $13.00; slabs, $7.50, delivered.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 21.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,168	13,872	730
Tuesday	719	15,347	502
Wednesday	394	16,632	235
Thursday	500	30,000	700
Total	2,781	75,878	2,167
Same time last week	4,516	96,887	4,787
Week before last	2,558	92,721	2,237

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	770	6,146	138
Tuesday	241	1,200	
Wednesday	338	1,101	
Thursday			
Total	1,349	8,463	328

CATTLE—The firm, buoyant feeling noted yesterday was a feature of the market to-day. The more cheerful tone of Eastern advices, together with the meagre receipts, imparted a confident feeling to shippers, and the few desirable goods offered were taken up "sharp" at a substantial advance on the prices current at the close of last week, the improvement in prices for the best grades being fully 25c per 100 lbs. Butchers' stuff and stock cattle were inquired for to a limited extent only, but the light supply made holders firm, and full previous rates were insisted upon and obtained. The range of prices was $1.62 1-2a3.50 for common mixed lots, including thin cows, scallawag steers, rough oxen and stags; $3.75a4.25 for medium to choice cows and fairest steers and fat oxen, on local account; $2.50a3.00 for common to good stock steers; $4.00a4.75 for common to good shipping beeves, and at $5.00a6.25 for choice to extra. The outside figures was paid by Nelson Morris for 21 head, averaging 1,440 lbs. Gregory, Strader & Co. sold 7 "Christmas beeves" at $6.75. Their average weight was 1,883 lbs. The pens were cleared of stock and the market closed firm.

CLOSING PRICES.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat well-formed 3 to year 5 old steers, and averaging 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	$5.25a5.50
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers averaging 1,100a1,300 lbs	4.50a4.80
Fair Grades—Fair steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050a1,200 lbs	4.00a4.25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 a1,100 lbs	2.75a4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700a1,050 lbs	2.50a3.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.00a2.25

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.		Average.	Price.
18	Butchers' stock	1,190	4.00
18	Good shipping steers	1,365	4.87½
17	Choice shipping steers	1,346	5.25
21	Fat roughish steers	1,403	4.87½
57	Texas cattle	1,267	3.50
21	Extra graded steers	1,440	6.25
19	Thin cows	880	2.62½
16	Good shipping steers	1,276	4.75
14	Good shipping steers	1,318	4.62½
19	Texas cattle	1,126	3.00
14	Extra steers	1,794	6.12½
35	Choice steers	1,292	5.50
33	Choice steers	1,230	5.25
18	Fat smooth steers	1,193	5.00
17	Light fleshy steers	1,060	3.70

HOGS—The receipts to-day were 30,000, making the total for the week up to this evening, 75,978, against 96,897 for the same period last week, and 92,721 week before last. At the opening of trade this morning the market was extremely dull. Holders were unwilling to grant the concession of 10c demanded by buyers, and up to 11 o'clock comparatively little had been accomplished in the way of sales. Later in the day, however, sellers gave way, and during the afternoon a fair amount of trading was done. The bulk of the business was transacted at $4.00a4.15, though the extreme range was $3.80a4.35. The market closed steady at $3.80a3.95 for common, light, uneven, coarse, and mixed lots; $4.00a4.10 for medium, and at $4.15a4.25 for good to strictly choice.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
55	279	$4.00	63	211	$4.00	20	404	$4.15
82	244	4.15	49	282	4.00	293	287	4.10
55	236	4.10	67	302	4.05	67	246	3.90
62	258	3.90	37	223	4.00	120	237	4.05
50	232	4.10	58	263	4.10	108	265	4.10
55	247	3.90	100	300	4.20	44	242	4.10
56	275	4.00	58	253	4.05	51	245	4.10
52	302	4.10	32	306	4.15	100	231	4.05
48	225	4.10	49	256	4.15	162	268	4.35
45	245	4.10	51	301	4.10	45	218	4.15
47	328	4.10	60	290	4.00	84	302	4.35
49	306	4.10	53	242	4.00	48	347	4.35
67	302	4.30	50	258	4.05	51	255	4.15
150	267	3.90	52	308	4.10	97	420	4.30
45	271	4.00	50	201	4.05	46	245	4.20
103	282	4.10	47	263	4.10	77	219	4.15
46	257	4.10	104	295	4.05	52	257	4.00
50	292	4.07½	113	301	4.10	46	290	4.00
55	271	4.05	66	221	4.00	96	330	4.27½
50	301	4.20	59	245	4.12½	43	308	4.10
58	276	4.10	45	367	4.25	47	293	4.25
118	225	3.80	64	284	3.80			

SHEEP—The demand exceeded the supply and prices were firm at $3.50a3.75 for thin mixed lots; at $4.00a4.50 for medium, and at $4.75a5.75 for good to choice. Some extra lots brought a shade higher prices, or $6.00a6.50.

EVENING PROVISION BOARD.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21—10 p. m.

Sales, December, 500 brls mess pork, at $13.12 1-2; January, 500 brls mess pork at $13.10; 5,100 brls mess pork at $13.35; April, 250 brls mess pork at $13.82 1-2; March, 250 tcs at 9 1-8c; May, 500 bu No. 2 corn at 46 1-2c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21—1:30 a. m.—Flour, 25a28s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 6d; No. 1 spring, 11s 3d; No. 2 spring, 10s 10d; white, 12s 6d. Corn, 31s 6d. Pork, 53s 6d. Lard, 45s 3d.

LONDON, Dec. 21—11:15 a. m.—Consols, 92 3-8; Five-twenties, 92 1-8.

LONDON, Dec. 21—5 p. m.—Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £280,000 in the week.

Consols, 92 3-8. Bonds—'62, 92 1-4; '65, 92 3-4; '67, 93 3-4; 10-40s, 91 5-8.

Tallow, 45s 6d.

FRANKFORT, Dec 21.—Bonds, '62, 96 1-2.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21—Evening.—Cotton firm; middling upland, 9 7-8d; Orleans, 10 1-4d; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000.

Breadstuffs—Wheat, red Western spring, 10s 10d a11s 3d; red winter, 11s 6d. Flour, 25s a28s. Corn, 31s 3d.

Cheese, 63s.

Cumberland middles, 35s. Short rib, 37s 6d.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The greatest feature is the entire closing out of one hundred thousand dozen of six-cord spool cotton, of Green & Daniels' manufacture to a leading Broadway jobber, who will offer, at an extremely low price of 42 1-2 cents, net cash, per dozen, which is only about the price asked for all regular brands of three-cord thread. The market otherwise is quiet, steady, and unusually firm for this season for all staple, cotton, and woollen fabrics.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Cattle—The clear and coldest weather of the season favors trade. Some buffalo meat is arriving from Kansas, with dressed beef and pork from Chicago, and the market is well supplied with game and poultry. There were 800 head received to-day, many of them late in, and 64 cars looked for to-night. Buyers held back for late arrivals, making very little trade, but at rather better prices for good stock—some 6 cwt Texans sold at 8c: 2 cars, 7 1-4 cwt. Illinois, at 11 1-2c, with some of 7 1-2 cwt at 11 3-4c.

Sheep—Arrivals 4,800, but too late in for much trade. Prices unchanged; 2 cars Kentucky, 120 lbs, at 7 1-2c; 1 car, 153 lbs, at 8c; 1 car, 81 lbs, Michigan, at 5 3-4c.

Hogs—Came in too late for much trade, 7,500 arriving in the afternoon. Live are worth 4 3-4a5c; 1 car selling at 5c; city dressed, 5 3-4a5 7-8c; Western dressed, 5 1-2a5 5-8.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Dec. 21.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3 cars making a supply of 160 cars, being 156 cars less than last week. Market firm, with not enough stock for demand. Sales, 137 Illinois steers, 933 to 1,163 lbs, at $4.70a5.11 1-2; 20 Michigan, averaging 1,060 lbs, at $4.50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 1,400. Market steady and firmer; all offerings sold. Sales, 580 Michigan, averaging 80 to 85 lbs at $4.62 1-2a4.65; 30 Ohios, averaging 77 lbs at $5.00; 500 Canadas, averaging 108 to 139 lbs at $5.25a6.00; 180 Canada lambs, averaging 90 lbs at $7.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,400. Market barely active at $4.75a4.90 for medium; $4.60 for choice.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull, but holders not willing to make concessions; No. 1, $1.20 1-2; No. 2, $1.17 3-4. Oats firmer; No. 2, 32 1-4c. Corn firm; No. 2, 40 3-4c. Rye—No. 1, 68 1-2c. Barley firmer at 60 1-2c.

PROVISIONS—Easier; mess pork, $13.00. Sugar cured hams, 8a8 3-4c. Bulk, shoulders, 4 3-8c. Lard—kettle, 8 3-4c; steam, 8 1-2c.

HOGS—Dull and lower; live, $4.00a4.10; dressed, 4.90 offered; $5.00a5.50 asked.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 20,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—COTTON—Less active and higher; middling upland, 20 1-4c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and heavy; receipts, 4,000 brls; super Western and State, $5.70a6.30; common to good, $6.20a6.50; good to choice, $6.40a7.00; white wheat extra, $7.00a7.15; extra Ohio, $6.30a7.30; St. Louis, $6.50a9.25. Rye flour dull, $4.50a5.20. Corn meal quiet. Wheat dull; holders anxious to sell; receipts, 13,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee spring, in store, $1.47a1.50; winter red Western, $1.50a1.60; amber, $1.59a1.62; white, $1.60a1.73. Rye and barley unchanged. Malt dull. Corn scarce and firmer; receipts, 29,000 bu; new Western mixed, afloat, 71a72c; extra choice old Western in store, 78 1-2c. Oats steady; receipts, 15,000 bu; Western and Ohio in store and afloat, 54a56 1-2c.

EGGS—Quiet; firmly held at 35a37c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 9 1-8a9 1-2c; Cuba, 8 7-8a9c. Molasses firm; New Orleans, 45a57c. Rice firm at 8 3-8a9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13a13 1-4c; refined, 22 3-4a23c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles heavy; long clear, 7 1-4c; short clear, 7 3-4c. Lard heavy; more active; No. 1 to prime steam, 8 7-8a9 3-8c; kettle, 9c; December, 9 1-8c; January, 9 7-8c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Active and firmer at 95c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady; superfine, $5.25a5.75. Wheat weak; Pennsylvania red, $1.54a1.55. Corn dull; new yellow, 64a67c; old, 77c. Oats, 47a53c.

WHISKEY—95c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; holders firm. Wheat dull; amber, $1.72a1.80; Ohio and Indiana, $1.50a1.53. Corn scarce and firm; white Southern, 67a70c; yellow, 69c; mixed Western, 68a70c. Oats dull at 53a55c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Dull at 94 1-2c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 21.—TOBACCO—Sales of 70 hhds lugs at 6 1-2a8c; low to good leaf, 8 1-4a15 1-4c.

COTTON—Firmer and higher; middling, 19 1-8c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and firmer; extra family, $6.50. Grain quiet and firm. Wheat, $1.35a1.45. Corn, 30a35c, ear and shelled. Oats, 40c. Rye, 75c.

HOGS—Quiet at $4.25a4.50, but few packers operating.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm; mess pork, $14.00; bulk shoulders, 5 1-2c; clear rib, 6 3-4c; clear, 7c packed; sugar cured hams, new, 14c packed. Lard, 9 1-4a10 1-4c.

WHISKEY—90c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Dec. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 1, 39 3-4c; No. 2, 37 3-4c; Michigan, 39 1-2c.

CLOVER SEED—Steady at $6.15a6.25.

HOGS—Steady at $4.75a4.80.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 300 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu; hogs, 290.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 800 brls; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu; hogs, 1,600.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 21.—COTTON—Firm; low middling 18 3-4c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; family, $6.65a6.85. Wheat steady at $1.42a1.45. Corn steady at 42a45c. Rye scarce and firm at 85a88c. Oats firm at 38a39c. Barley scarce and firm as regards prime to choice; whole range at 75a85c. Others unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; holders not willing to make concessions; it can be bought for $13.62. Lard quiet and weak; 8 5-8c asked; 8 1-2c offered. Bulk meats dull and nominal at 5 1-4c, 6c, 6 1-4c, 6 1-2c. Bacon quiet and weak at 6 7-8a7 1-2c for shoulders, clear rib, or clear.

HOGS—Dull and unsettled, closing nominal at $4.25a4.45; receipts, 11,500 head.

GREEN MEATS—Dull; holders anxious to sell; shoulders, 4 1-4c; sides, 5 1-4c. Hams, 7 1-2a8 1-2c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 90c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat heavy; not enough done to make quotations. Corn dull and drooping; mixed, sacked, 42a43c. Oats firm and a fraction better; mixed, on track, 35c. Barley quiet; fall sold at 65a75c. Rye—nothing doing.

WHISKEY—No sales.

TOBACCO—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $14.00 seller April; dry salt meat lower, weak, and loose; shoulders, 4 3-4c; clear rib, delivered at Quincy, Ill., February, 8 1-2c. Bacon unchanged; only order trade. Lard lower at 8 1-2c.

HOGS—Dull and lower to sell; yards full; buyers off; fewer sold; 3 3-4a4 1-4c.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; hogs, 8,000 head.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 1 red winter, $1.43. Corn steady; new, 52c. Oats firm at 44c. Barley quiet; State, 77c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

MAN AND WIFE.

The Marriage of Minister Sickles to Senorita Carolina De Creeagh.

Madrid (Nov. 29) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

General Sickles, whom your readers will know has been a widower for some years, arrived in Madrid in July, 1869, the successor of the Hon. J. P. Hale as the Ambassador of the United States. He was accompanied by his venerable and estimable mother and his charming only daughter. For a long time he occupied handsome rooms in the Hotel de Rusia, in the Carrera de San Geronimo, which he opened once a week to a reception of the *elite* of Madrid society. At these pleasant reunions there gathered Ministers, Senators, Deputies, and public men of all kinds, distinguished writers, painters, and artists. There, too, were not wanting the gentle sex. All that Madrid contained "of beauty and of chivalry" was wont to assemble weekly at the Hotel de Rusia, and music and dancing became the order of the day. Last year the General removed to a very fine house, No. 12 calle Isabel la Catolica.

This street is very historic. It was originally called Calle del Espiritu Santo. Subsequently an immense prison was built in it, and there the inquisition established its reign and carried on its cruelties. Thousands and thousands entered its gloomy portals to suffer there the rack and torment, and left there but to be burnt alive in the neighboring Quemadura de la Cruz or the more public Plaza Mayor. The street then changed its name to Calle de la Inquisicion. It afterward became Calle de Maria Christina, owing to that Queen having inaugurated a museum of mosaics built upon it. Eventually the name of Isabel la Catolica was given to it, in memory of the fact that she was the restorer of the Inquisition in Spain. The old prison is now used as barracks. The street is an odd mixture of the past and the present, the ancient and the modern.

General Sickles' house is one of the finest in the street, and it is furnished with extreme good taste, and a luxury proportioned to the position of its occupier. The weekly "receptions" are continued there, and have become the *tertulias* of most renown in Madrid. Amongst the beauties long accustomed to frequent these *salons* was one fair Andalusian of more than common "*hermosura*," named Carolina Martinez Guerrera, of some twenty summers. Her father, Martinez Guerrera, was a distinguished officer in the Spanish army. Dying when she was but young, her mother subsequently remarried Senor Jose Creeagh, who has been to her all that a loving father could be. A close intimacy sprung up between Miss Laura Sickles and this young lady, who was better known in society by her stepfather's name, the Senorita Carolina de Creeagh, than by her father's name of Guerrera. This intimacy has resulted in the capture of the General's heart. April or May next had been fixed for the tying of the nuptial knot, but last week the General received an unexpected call to Washington. What the object was of, of course, is a dead secret, which will come off in due time. Diplomacy often needs reserve, and premature publicity is apt to injure national interests. Many suppose it is in connection with the claims of American subjects for outrages in Cuba; but whether this be so or not there is little doubt that Cuba is at the bottom of the summons, the Cabinet of Washington have sent for him to pay them a short visit. On receipt of this call it was decided to celebrate the marriage at once, so that the General could take his fair bride with him. The idea was not a bad one, as it will enable him to prove to his countrymen that Spain, with all her faults and all her backwardness, can produce something better than slave owners and slavery. The suddenness of the notice compelled the wedding to be a private one. Under other circumstances the General would gladly have thrown his doors open to his large circle of friends and acquaintances; but the necessity of starting for Washington the same afternoon, compelled him to limit his invitations to the few Americans here at present, to the relatives of the bride, and the public were invited to act as *Padrinos*. The latter were the ex-Regent, Duke de la Torre; the Prussian and French Ministers (happy combination that, after the late war!); the introducer of Ambassadors and Court Master of Ceremonies, Vizconde del Cerro, the Minister of State, that is of Foreign Affairs, Senor De Blas, Generals Yanch and Schmidt, the latter a son-in-law of O'Donnell, and a Senor Perez Blanco, a friend of the bride's father. These all signed the civil contract of matrimony, as *testigos*. The Americans present besides the General's mother and daughter—the latter acting as bridesmaid—were Mr. Edward Belknap, Mr. and Mrs. Knapp, Mr. A. A. Adee, Secretary of Legation, and now Chargé d'Affaires.

The only Spaniards besides those I have mentioned were the bride's father, mother, and aunt; Senor Acuna, a mutual friend of the bride and bridegroom, and the Duchess de la Torre, wife of General Serrano. Stop—I had almost forgotten to enumerate the American beauty, Mme. Olaneta, and her amiable husband, the distinguished Spanish Colonel Olaneta. The Baroness de Canitz, wife of the Prussian Minister, and Madame Bouille, wife of the French Minister, and the attendant clergy completed the party. Both the General and his bride being Roman Catholics the ceremony, which took place in the American Legation, was performed according to the rites of that Church, by the Patriarch of the Indies, the highest dignitary of Catholicism in Madrid. He is head chaplain of the Royal Chapel. He was assisted by three others of the clergy. The reading and signing of documents by the various parties interested and the *testigos* preceded the religious ceremony and took up some time. Whenever the bridal party formed in front of a temporary altar erected in the Salon de Baile, and the worthy Patriarch was not long in pronouncing Daniel E. Sickles and Carolina Martinez Guerrera de Creeagh man and wife.

The bride who looked lovely, went through her part without the emotion usual to young ladies under such "trying circumstances." There were no hysterics, no faintings nor sobbings, over this union of one of Spain's fairest daughters with one of America's bravest sons.

The bride's dress was white tulle, trimmed with white satin, ornaments pearls and diamonds. A white veil and wreath of orange blossoms completed her toilet. The other dresses of the ladies present were rich and varied, and as each seemed to absorb a color to herself they reminded one of the alternations of the rainbow. The mothers of the bride and bridegroom wore black satin; Mrs. Sickles had the addition of Chantilly lace and diamonds. Miss Sickles, as bridesmaid, wore a dress of pearl silk, with ornaments of pearls and diamonds. The bride's aunt wore a corn-colored costume, with point lace and Spanish mantilla. The Duchess de la Torre wore a green poplin, trimmed with sable. She brought with her a splendid locket for the bride in the shape of a heart of gold with brilliants. The Prussian Minister's wife, the Baroness de Canitz, was in purple velvet trimmed with sable. The French Minister's wife was in lilac silk trimmed with Duchesse lace. Mrs. Knapp, in steel colored silk, and Madame Olaneta, in black velvet, completed the dazzling and gorgeous array. As to the bride's presents, I will not attempt to describe for fear of exciting the jealousy of my lady readers.

After the ceremony the company retired to the dining room, where a handsome refreshment table was spread. Time, however, being precious there was no formality, no speechifying. The health and happiness of the newly-married couple were drunk in champagne by their friends, the Duke de la Torre setting the example, and within an hour they were safely ensconced in one of the carriages of the Ferro Carril del Norte on their way to England and America. They expect to return in February.

Street Tunnelling, Water Supply, and Temperance.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Having waited many weary days in hopes of finding in your paper a letter from the last man offering us advice on how to build fire-proof buildings, &c., I write what I hope may be the letter from the last man to you, not particularly as to how somebody once upon a time built a house, but about a good many things.

First, the ordinary carriage and street travel of our city demands that all street-car tracks be taken up and the streets tunnelled, and the tunnels used exclusively for the cars. Let there be entrances at the corner of every full block by stairway down to the tunnel. This would save a vast amount of carriage-wear, as also a large saving in time by allowing steam to be used, giving a faster rate of travel and fewer stops. It would not oblige us to have so many second-class business streets. The expense need not frighten us before we start; for, first, we have now at hand a large amount of filling-in material; second, a part of State street has yet to be raised to grade; third, I have heard that most of the re-buildings on State street are to be two feet higher than formerly, i. e., a higher grade is to be adopted for the buildings. Let this be followed up by raising the grade two feet in the street, and the necessary excavation for the tunnel will give much of the material for filling up, thus not occasioning a very deep excavation for the track.

Next, let every block in the city be provided with an artesian well, and every building supplied with pipes connected therewith, running through the entire walls, and a large jet or spray pipe around the cornice, by which the building could be kept drenched on the outside. A simple contrivance will protect the roofs by the same supply. Also, let every block be furnished with sufficient hose to carry to any part of any block—say not less than 1,500 to 2,000 feet of hose, accessible to all who have a right to use the same. The artesian well will supply a force ever ready, and there is not much danger that they will be destroyed at one and the same time, like the present water-works. Lastly, I wish to give a word of support to your editorial of a few days since, in which you mentioned that it must be a requisite of every man holding office that he be totally abstinent as to intoxicating drinks, as it is nothing more than a mere common-sense matter of business that this should be demanded unequivocally of every applicant for office. In support of these remarks, I have the convictions forced on my mind by what I saw among certain public parties on the night of Oct. 8, 1871. I reached the corner of Taylor and Clinton streets before the fronts of the houses facing south on Taylor were ablaze, and must confess I think I can distinguish between the actions of a man awfully tired and one who has hydrophobia or something else the matter with him. I suggested to insurance men on the ground the necessity of beginning to blow up then and there. The church on the corner of Mather and Clinton streets was just then catching; but they could not see it. Again I offered to be one of a hundred men to place themselves under the command of Captain John Van Arman as a powder brigade; but no authority was attempted to be obtained for the work. This was *half an hour* before the Van Buren street bridge was burned.

CONSTANTINE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Judge Brady, of New York, says patent medicine venders can be held to a strict legal accountability for the assertions made in their advertisements.

—By a decision just rendered in Oregon every foreign half-breed as well as every native full-blood Indian is excluded from the ballot. Several Indians have been in the habit of voting, but the courts have decided that hereafter it must be stopped.

—A Southern California paper advertises for a "young freckled-faced man that won't back down, with a pair of saddle-bags, pistol and bowie-knife, to collect for this office. A large salary will be paid."

—The Franklin (N. H.) *Patriot* tells the story that, on the 12th, a lad was skating on a pond above Franklin, and struck fire with his skate near a slight orifice in the ice, from which a steady flame arose. Afterward the ice was broken and a match applied in the presence of quite a party, the gas giving a large and steady flame for over a quarter of an hour.

—A distinguished Paris physician says: "I believe that during the twenty years I have practiced my profession 20,000 children have been carried to the cemeteries, a sacrifice to the absurd custom of exposing their arms. Put the bulb of a thermometer in a baby's mouth and the mercury rises to 90 degrees. Now carry the same to its little hand; if the arm be bare and the evening cool the mercury will sink to 40 degrees. Of course all the blood that flows through these arms must fall from 10 to 40 degrees below the temperature of the heart. Need I say, when these currents of the blood flow back to the chest, the child's vitality is more or less compromised? And need I add that we ought not to be surprised at its frequent recurring affections of the tongue, throat, or stomach? I have seen more than one child, with habitual cough or hoarseness, entirely relieved by simply keeping the hands and arms warm."

CHINA, CUT GLASS, ETC.

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CUT GLASS
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HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The Great Pictorial Annual.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1872, for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United States, and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, is now published and ready for the delivery, in the English, German, French, Norwegian, Welsh, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian, and Spanish languages, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man, and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive National Calendar.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and may be had for the asking. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The bitters are sold in every city, town, and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,

At the close of Business on the 16th day of December, 1871.

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts		$842,400.79
Overdrafts		7,380.84
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation, viz: U. S. 5-20s of 1881	$75,000.00	
U. S. 10-40s	33,500.00	
		108,500.00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand		800.00
Other Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages		38,466.11
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$151,829.60	
Due from other National Banks	3,082.67	
Due from other Banks and Bankers	15,422.39	
		170,044.98
Furniture and Fixtures (safes)		2,500.00
Current expenses		3,082.71
Cash items (including stamps)	$7,467.29	
Exchanges for Clearing House	77,294.28	
Bills of other National Banks	24,251.00	
Fractional currency (including nickels)	811.57	
Legal tender notes	120,000.00	229,904.14
		$1,103,081.54

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock paid in		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Premium on bonds	640.45	
Exchange	451.40	
Interest	2,366.08	
Profit and loss	4,560.35	
		7,418.28
National Bank circulation outstanding		97,500.00
Individual deposits	624,799.82	
Certified checks	18,400.65	
		643,200.47
Due to National Banks		96,322.43
Due to other banks and bankers		108,640.36
		$1,103,081.54

I, Edward I. Pinkham, Cashier of the Second National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of December, 1871. M. SCHWEISTHAL, Notary Public.

Correct,—attest: J. A. ELLIS, P. H. SMITH, E. I. TINKHAM, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK AT CHICAGO,

In the State of Illinois, at the Close of Business on Dec. 16, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,222,432.09
Overdrafts		3,509.30
United States Bonds to secure circulation (6s of 1881)		500,000.00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents		177,842.37
Due from other National Banks		7,826.07
Due from other Banks and Bankers		6,007.33
Cash items, including stamps		5,376.23
Exchanges for Clearing House	$124,132.40	
Bills of other National Banks	3,324.00	
Fractional Currency, including nickels	3,283.35	
Specie, viz., coin	22,000.00	
Legal-tender Notes	133,500.00	
Three per cent certificates	15,000.00	
		411,290.75
		$2,335,294.14

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		250,000.00
Exchange	$ 659.23	
Interest	4,362.06	
Profit and loss	1,101.35	
		6,122.64
National Bank circulation outstanding		449,300.00
Individual Deposits	$854,528.38	
Certified Checks	92,756.14	
Due to National Banks	65,569.04	
Due to other Banks and Bankers	135,006.94	
		1,129,870.50
Notes and Bills discounted		None.
Bills payable		None.
		$2,335,294.14

State of Illinois, County of Cook, City of Chicago, ss: I, John DeKoven, Cashier of the Northwestern National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN DEKOVEN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of December, 1871. WILLIAM C. OAKLEY, Notary Public.

Correct: Attest, GEORGE STURGES, JOHN DEKOVEN, JAMES D. STURGES, } Directors.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,

At Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at the Close of Business Saturday, December 16, A. D. 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts:		
Time loans	$1,007,861.36	
Call loans	197,000.00	
Suspended debt	44,360.64	
		$1,249,222.00
Overdrafts		23,370.29
United States bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages		1,000.00
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	243,697.05	
Due from other Nation'l Banks	283,720.67	
Due from other banks and bankers	34,959.49	
		562,377.19
Banking house		1,980.94
Furniture and fixtures		1,094.70
Current expenses		16,248.79
Cash items (U. S. revenue stamps)		6,134.76
Exchanges for Clearing House	72,437.64	
Bills of other National Banks	28,078.00	
Fractional currency (including nickels)	1,087.50	
Legal tender notes	400,000.00	
		496,602.54
		$2,862,310.65

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		100,000.00
Exchange	$4,108.21	
Interest	53,730.07	
Profit and loss	29,049.42	
		86,985.70
Nationals Bnk circulation outstanding		$450,000.00
Individual deposits	$987,123.98	
Certified checks	2,832.49	
Due to National Banks	291,904.13	
Due to other banks and bankers	443,467.04	
		$1,725,328.95
		$2,862,310.65

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss: I, Milford D. Buchanan, Cashier of "The Commercial National Bank of Chicago," do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 21st day of December, 1871. JOHN B. MEYER, Notary Public.

Correct: Attest. HENRY F. EAMES, WILLIAM H. FERRY, ALBERT KEEP, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE UNION NATIONAL AT CHICAGO.

In the State of Illinois, at Close of Business, Dec. 16, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,768,230.43
Overdrafts		3,072.17
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		666,500.00
Other bonds on hand (cost)		82,191.25
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$1,272,638.93	
Due from other National Banks	155,515.93	
Due from other banks and bankers	227,736.23	
		$1,655,891.09
Real estate	102,189.11	
Furniture and fixtures	3,000.00	
		$105,189.11
Current expenses	30,832.20	
Taxes paid	14,996.98	
Profit and loss	25,638.31	
		$71,466.49
Premiums		20,048.82
Cash items and stamps	1,994.16	
Exchanges for Clearing House	286,755.42	
Bills of other National Banks	180,300.00	
Fractional currency, including nickels	14,390.75	
Legal tender notes	800,000.00	
		1,312,740.33
		$6,696,219.48

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$750,000.00
Surplus fund		300,000.00
Discount	$ 93,180.63	
Exchange	23,223.92	
Interest	9,647.73	
		126,031.28
National Bank circulation		600,000.00
Individual deposits	$2,934,353.38	
Certified checks	36,900.29	
Due to National Banks	1,155,128.15	
Due to other banks and bankers	743,806.38	
		4,870,188.20
		$6,696,219.48

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss. I, George A. Ives, Cashier of the Union National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. A. IVES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of December, 1871. HENRY A. OSBORNE, Notary Public.

Correct—attest: C. T. WHEELER, JAS. W. ODELL, ALBERT L. MUNGER, } Directors.

SEWING MACHINES.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

THE

WILLCOX & GIBBS

Sewing Machine Co.

Having established a Branch Office in this city, respectfully invite the public to call and examine their

IMPROVED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,

As such it has no competitor. It is simple in its construction, and can be readily understood and operated by a child. It requires but one foot to operate it, and runs so easily that it is in no way injurious even to the most delicate. The medical faculty at large recommend this above all others. It runs the fastest, being capable of making, by steam, three thousand stitches per minute. It is also capable of doing a greater variety of work than any other, viz., plain stitching in the finest lawns to the heaviest beaver overcoats, (boot and shoe makers use it), all width hems, felling, tucking, ruffling, puffing, gathering and sewing on at the same time, box-plaiting, hemming and sewing on lace at the same time, hemstitching, embroidering, braiding, quilting, cording, binding, etc., etc. A reliable evidence of its superiority is the fact that those who lost their Willcox & Gibbs by the fire are invariably replacing them with the same, while many who lost those of other makes are also replacing them with a Willcox & Gibbs. All who lost machines by the late conflagration are requested to call before buying; by so doing no one will regret it. We sell on monthly instalments. We take other machines as part pay for ours. We keep

Brooks' Celebrated Glace Cotton, &c.

WILLCOX & GIBBS Sewing Machine Co.,

578 Wabash-av.,

CORNER TWELFTH-ST.

CHAMBER SETS.

Chamber Sets! Chamber Sets! Chamber Sets!

BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD,

IMPORTERS OF CROCKERY,

70 W. Washington-st.,

have just received and now opening the finest line of Decorated Toilet Ware in Chicago, which they offer during the Holidays at greatly reduced prices, both at wholesale and retail. They also keep constantly on hand a full line of Hotel, Restaurant, and Bar Goods; Crockery in original packages and open stock; Glassware, Looking Glasses, Lamps, and Lamp Fixtures.

Country orders solicited.

FURS.

BASSETT & HAMMOND,

Furriers & Hatters,

Have a complete assortment of Furs, Hats and Robes, Ladies' and Children's Furs, in great variety, to which they invite particular attention, at

196 WEST MADISON-ST.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

To whom it may concern: Persons having stoves on storage at R. L. Lundy's, 856 State-st., please call and settle for the same or I will sell the same in ten days from date. R. L. LUNDY.

COAL.

COAL CHEAP.

3,000 Tons Lackawanna Coal,

Slightly damaged by fire. Its heating power is not diminished 10 per cent.

Price, $6.50 per ton Delivered.

PRATT BROS.,

East End Chicago-av. Bridge and 140 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

FRUIT.

500 boxes California Pears.
200 brls choice cultivated Cranberries.
200 brls choice green Apples.
100 cases Catawba Grapes.
200 brls half Peaches.
25 brls peeled Peaches.
100 brls Michigan dried Apples.
50 brls Ohio dried Apples.
50 brls Indiana dried Apples.
50 brls Shellbark Hickory Nuts.
20 brls Chestnuts. For sale by C. H. WEAVER, Fruit Commission, 222 West Lake-st.

BRICK, LIME.

Good yellow and red brick and Wisconsin lime for immediate or future delivery, at lowest market rates. J. H. BISSELL, 54 West Randolph-st.

To Stove Dealers.

The undersigned has a large lot of STOVE POLISH, in lbs. for sale cheap. R. L. LUNDY, 856 State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ICE TOOLS.

Edwin Hunt & Sons,

146 MICHIGAN-AV., near Monroe-st.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of "The Greggs Excelsior Brick Machine Company" will be held at the office of said Company in Chicago, 300 Wabash-av., on January 1, 1872, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Dec. 23. HERMANN BENZE, Secretary.

MILLINERY.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

Elegant Velvet Hats and Bonnets for the Holidays, and so cheap, at Mrs. D. A. JACKSON'S, 304 West Madison-st.

HAIR GOODS.

NEW IMPORTATIONS of Human and Imitation HAIR GOODS,

Retailed at wholesale prices, at BARROW'S HAIR STORE, 142 West Madison-st., Chicago. Special inducements to the trade. Send stamp for price list. Office of Gray & Barrow, late 77 Clark-st.

INSURANCE.

LAMAR INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Chicago. Parties who have settled their losses at 25 cents can collect the balance of their claims. Apply to SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 12 West Madison-st.

BOOKS.

BOOKS!

Hadley Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOKSELLERS,

781 and 783 State-st.

Our Holiday Tables are now spread, laden with choice Gift Books from the best American and English Publishers. Many new books never before brought to this market. Call early and make your selections. No fancy prices.

HADLEY BROTHERS

781 and 783 State-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Colonel Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.

LAST WEEK OF BERTHA, THE SEWING MACHINE GIRL.

The great success of the day. Laughable farce of the FATAL INITIALS.

Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday. Extra Matinee Christmas.

BURLINGTON HALL,

Corner of State and Sixteenth-sts.

THE VIENNA LADIES' ORCHESTRA,

The only Ladies' Orchestra in the world, will give their first Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1871. Admission, 50c. Reserved seats, $1.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.

Corner Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.

Friday Evening, Nov. 22,

BENEFIT OF BILLY MANNING.

A GREAT BILL.

Only MANNING Matinee Saturday. Tickets for sale at Cobb & Andrews, Frank Munroe's and all the hotels.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE,

Cor. Randolph and Jefferson-sts.

MANAGER..........S. MYERS

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

This organization is matchless. The press and public endorse this assertion.

OUR COMPANY:

Arlington, Kemble, Cotton, Price, Booker, Kent, Rowles, Bicht, Morton, Dwyer, Smith, Stout, Amann, Hennings, Curtis, Freibergh, Phillips, and Gettes. Every Evening and Saturday Matinee. Monday, Grand Christmas Matinee.

TO RENT.

CENTRAL HALL.

Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

This spacious and elegant Hall, the largest, best ventilated, and most centrally located of any at present in the city, is now finished and ready for rent. With the gallery it will seat 1,500 persons. Managers of first class entertainments, who intend to visit Chicago during this winter, can now secure this beautiful hall on favorable terms. For further information apply to JOHN T. APPLEBERG, Central Hall, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

AUCTION SALES.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

LARGE STOCK Watches & Jewelry,

just received from New York, for immediate and positive sale,

AT AUCTION,

On Friday Morning, Dec. 22, 1871,

sale commencing at 10 o'clock, at the Red Front Auction Rooms, 2 and 4 East Randolph-st. The stock is very large, and consists of all first-class goods, fine Gold and Silver Watches, Diamond Sets, Watches, Diamond Jewelry, fine Gold Sets, Pins, Rings, etc.

Also, a large invoice of Gold-Plate Goods.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

1 & 2 Randolph-st., corner Michigan-av.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF Household Furniture,

AT AUCTION.

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, French and Box Lounges, Bedsteads, Office Chairs, Carpets, Oilcloth, Cutlery, Stoves; 1,000 pair Gilt Window Shades; 40 crates Crockery, in open and original packages.

On Saturday, Dec. 23, at 9 1-2 a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

Of $50,000 worth of ladies' and gents' gold and silver watches, of American, Swiss and English manufacture; also diamonds, jewelry, furs, clothing, musical instruments; 3,000 yards silks, kerseymere, and all kinds of goods found in a first-class Pawnbroker's stock. The public will remember that we have the largest stock of watches, &c., in Chicago, and will sell them without reserve. Our large stock can be examined before the sale at the office, 24 North Canal-st., between Randolph and Lake. Sale to take place

Saturday, Dec. 23, 1871,

Commencing at 9 a. m., 2 p. m., and 7 p. m., in the office and salesroom.

LEE & WORTHING, Auctioneers. J. C. BARTLETT, Pawnbroker.

BY J. B. CHAMBERS & CO.

We Shall Sell

Every evening this week, from the finest stock of Watches in this city.

Sales commence at 7 o'clock.

Goods retailed daily at wholesale prices.

J. B. CHAMBERS & CO., Auctioneers, 61 West Madison-st.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

Regular Friday Sale,

Dec. 22, of NEW FURNITURE,

CONSISTING OF

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Lounges, Easy and Turkish Chairs, Sideboards, Bookcases, Office, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Mirrors, Pictures, etc.

The above goods are warranted same quality as any sold by the trade. Will be sold during the week at private sale, and by auction every Friday, at 10 o'clock. Also a large quantity of second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Stoves, etc., belonging to parties breaking up housekeeping.

COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers, 291 and 293 Michigan-av.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., 11 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between Braun, Burghoffer & Co. is this day dissolved, Math. J. Braun retiring. The same ornamental glass sign painting business will be continued by Burghoffer & Co., who alone are authorized to settle all bills.

We are thankful for business favors shown the old firm at 291 East Lake-st. The undersigned respectfully solicit a continuance of the same at 30 and 32 South Desplaines-st. BURGHOFFER & CO.

December 19, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Shoenfeld Brothers, retail dry goods, corner of North Clark and Kinzie-sts., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Louis Shoenfeld will settle all affairs of said firm.

LOUIS SHOENFELD, BENJAMIN SHOENFELD, LOUIS BRAUNSCHWEIG.

THE KANKAKEE DRAINAGE COMPANY.

Speech of General George W. Cass—Statement of Judge Hannah and Others.

From the Momence Reporter.

A number of the citizens of Indianapolis owning lands in the sections affected by the proposed drainage scheme, met in the Chamber of Commerce in that city last Wednesday afternoon, to confer with George W. Cass and others relative to the prospects and plans of that corporation. As everything relating to the acts and doings of this company is of vital importance to very many of our readers, we give the proceedings of the meeting entire. General Cass being called on, said:

"What are known as the Kankakee wet lands are the largest section of such land we now have in the United States in one body. A long time since Congress gave its title to all swamp lands, upon condition that the State in which they were situated should drain them. Indiana can never redeem the terms of that grant until it drains these lands, and the drainage can never be properly done unless under some general system. Very unfortunately for the State, years ago, instead of reclaiming nearly three-quarters of a million of acres, which would have been a patrimony sufficient to have relieved the State from tax, Indiana parceled her lands out to the different counties in which they were located, and the counties in turn, as unwise as the State, dissipated them into small bodies to private owners. So large a body as 640,000 acres can never be drained except by some general system. The only opportunity which has been offered for such a system, since the State abandoned its title, was that given by the Legislature of 1869 in the passage of the act under which the Kankakee Valley Co.—the only company in existence—is organized. Since its organization the company has been very diligently at work, but not an acre of land has been drained nor one cent of anybody's money spent. One reason for this delay is, that at the very outset the company was driven into the courts on the plea that the act of 1869 was unconstitutional; but the Supreme Court affirmed the law. Then they were driven to the Legislature by the attempt to repeal the law. The company was represented before the Legislature by its President, and that body, in 1871, passed a supplemental act in many respects superior to the first one, and which was generally satisfactory to the company.

"Still another reason for delay has been the work of assessment. It is no small matter to assess so large a body of land. Notwithstanding the assertion that the assessment was made in an office, without an inspection of the property, it has taken nearly a year to do the work. While the result is not perfect, and no claim is made for perfection, we do believe it is as near perfect as any other three men could have made it. The objection against the inequality of assessment must go for nothing as long as men's judgments are fallible, except where there have been extravagant errors made.

"When the company was finally ready for work, there came an onslaught through the public press which prevented negotiations, and put the work at a stand-still. It was impossible for the land-owners themselves to raise so large a sum of money as was required, especially as the lands were not worth much. The only plans to raise the funds was by a general system of mortgage on the drained lands as security. That basis was destroyed by the attacks of the press. To some extent the company has lived down the prejudice excited, and will go ahead in their operations as soon as discharged from the courts, where they have been arraigned on account of the unconstitutionality of the charter, despite the decision of the Supreme Courts, and enjoined from action on the ground that the plans adopted will not meet the object.

"The theory of the law was, that the benefits would exceed the damages, and if on estimate by a competent engineer such was found to be the probability, the work could go ahead; if the contrary, the company was *functus officio*. The surveys and estimates have been made, and to drain the 640,000 acres, the cost was estimated in the neighborhood of $2,000,000, while the benefits would be $4,680,000. Under the terms of the law the company has gone ahead and let the work as surveyed, and it is ascertained that the improvements will not cost more than $1,000,000, or less than one-fourth of the benefits assessed.

"The people over the country seem to have assumed that they will have to pay the full amount of the assessed benefits, but the law is carefully drawn so that they will only have to pay the actual cost of the work. The bonds of the company are placed in the custody of the Governor. He has delivered $200,000 of the bonds lately, receiving for them security to the amount of $250,000. These bonds are kept locked up in the vaults of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in New York city, unsigned by the trustees and of no value whatever except the weight of the paper on which they are printed. This misapprehension as to the 'assessments' has done more to discredit the company in the public mind than anything else.

"Another objection is that there is a dam some six miles from the west line of the State, preventing the flow of water, and really the cause of the wet lands. Besides this, there is a natural dam, the statement of the height of which is not remembered. The absurdity of the assertion that lands thirty and forty miles from the dam, and sixty or eighty feet above the top of the dam could be overflowed by the action of the dam, should have convinced every one that the statement was made to prejudice the public, and not for the purpose of giving reliable information. The fall of the bed of the river, as near as can be ascertained by instrumental surveys, (I assert it as my belief, based upon those surveys, which I have had made), the fall of the bed of the river from the State line to Momence, where the dam exists, is ten feet, or about one foot and a half to the mile. The fall of the Ohio River, from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, is only eight inches to the mile. The Kankakee fall is about equal to the fall of the Mississippi; the rapidity of whose current all are familiar with. The trouble of draining the present channel of the river is not on account of the fall, but the sinuosities of the stream, and the accumulation of drift-wood and debris on account of the numerous bends. The fall of the present channel is only about three inches to the mile, for every mile due west the river traverses three. The ledge of rocks at Momence is said to extend eighteen or twenty miles. At least it extends as far as Kankakee City, a distance of twelve miles. On this ledge of rocks the natural dam is erected and was built under an Illinois charter by Butcher and others, on the condition that they put in a shut or lock to assist the passage of lumber into the Illinois River. The dam was not to be over four feet in height, but to-day the dam is seven or eight feet high. If I am correct the top of the dam is two feet below the bed of the river at the State line. If the dam is lowered in accordance with the grant then there is a fall of six feet, or fully one foot to the mile. It is not necessary to say that the fall is sufficient to thoroughly drain the land. But to make assurance doubly sure—for there is ignorance to contend with as well as prejudice—the Kankakee Company conceived the idea of becoming owners of that dam, so as to take it entirely up if necessary. I am the owner of two-thirds of that property, held for the benefit of the Kankakee Valley Company, so that they can lower it, or remove it, or do with it what they please. It is known to most of the gentlemen present that I own a large amount of land just at the boundary line of the State, where I am to be worse injured than any one else by this reflux of water. I had a survey made from my land to the dam, and it is by that I am able to fix the fall of the river. To drain my own land I cut a ditch eight feet wide and three deep. That ditch is now fifteen feet wide and eight feet deep, worn by the current. This does not seem as if there were no fall, and reveals the ignorance of the people who live right in the neighborhood who advised me to build dykes to keep out the river, instead of digging trenches.

"Engineers, scientific men, and practical men say the land can be drained for the amount of money indicated. The value of the lands subject to the drains are made by farmers. I have no doubt the benefit to the land, when the work is fully completed, will be nearer fifteen millions of dollars than four, and the Treasury of the State will answer to that amount of money when the job is done. I have said to the land-owners, I will buy your lands, pay for the drainage, and when reclaimed, sell them and share the profits with you; so much confidence have I in the feasibility and value of the improvement.

"The men who have been so frightened and have gone into the courts for self-protection are some of the men here to-day, and to disabuse their minds, I have come here at a great inconvenience. The company has given notice that in all cases where a land-owner thinks his property has been improperly assessed, we will have a re-assessment made, and the fullest of justice done to all. The law provides that every man owning an acre of ground can become a stockholder, and it is the wish of the company that they would. The company has no interest different from the owners of the property, and indeed none but a land holder can be in any way identified by the company under the express terms of the statute."

Mayor Walker explained the contracts let for the work. There are 1,400,000 cubic yards of ditching in the tributaries and 4,000,000 yards in the main channel. The price for ditching is 15 and 17 cents per yard respectively. The main ditch is 52 feet wide from the State line to the crossing of the river; from here to Le Mans, in Laport County, 40 feet; and from thence to the terminus, 30 feet.

Questions by Aquilla Jones. Is there but one company having chartered rights at Momence?

General Cass. But one. Let me explain. I saw it stated that the Illinois Legislature had granted a charter to a company of which Governor Claflin of Massachusetts is President, to make improvements in the Illinois River. They have the right to dam anywhere from the mouth of the river to the State line. But the Legislature, from 1836 down, has granted charters to several parties to dam the river at specified points. The first grant of this kind was in 1836, to the company at Momence. Other dams have been built below Momence, all under charter from the Legislature. Now a general charter is granted to the Massachusetts company. I take it that Governor Claflin cannot come into the full possession of all his rights until he buys out these others. When he buys out all the companies, at Momence and other places, he can then come up to the State line.

By John B. Ray. What assurance have land-owners that your company will not sell out to Claflin?

General Cass. None whatever; neither have you any assurance that I will not go down stairs and hang myself.

Governor Baker. I think I can explain the difference between General Cass and Colonel Ray. Mr. Cass has said that he holds two-thirds of the Momence dam property for the benefit of the drainage company, and for that purpose only.

General Cass. Yes, sir; the company can have a contract to that effect to-day. As I hold 15,000 acres of land to be benefited by the draining company, I hardly think that Governor Claflin can pay me enough for the Momence dam to make it an object to me to ruin my land.

The General further stated that, as an evidence of the desire of the company to impress the Indianapolis land-holders with a sense of the honesty of their purpose, the offices of President and Treasurer, now vacant, would be given to such gentlemen as they might select, so that every operation of the company would be gathered and guarded. He would himself step out of the Board of Directors, and agree never to come into the State again on this business until the work is completed.

By Mr. Jones. How much money has been spent?

Judge Hanna. Somewhat about $30,000, in addition to what has been advanced by Gen. Cass. The entire amount has been advanced by individual members of the company. The estimated cost, $1,000,000, does not include the Momence property, which cost Gen. Cass $30,000. In answer to another inquiry of Mr. Jones, it was stated that the law makes provision that a man can pay his assessment at any time after the work is done, and have his land released from the mortgage.

Mr. Dunn said the work is divided into sections of six miles, and the specifications of the contract are that work on all must be prosecuted as nearly simultaneously as possible. As to the argument of quicksand beds filling up the ditch, it is probably enough to say that the new channel of the river would not fill up as quick as the present one from such cause, if it existed. The contractors are allowed no credit for any fillings. They are to furnish the ditch complete for the specified price per yard.

Governor Baker stated the provisions of the law with reference to the bonds. The bonds are to be deposited with him, to be given out only upon good and sufficient security that the proceeds will be faithfully applied to the purposes specified in the act. I required 20 per cent more than the face of the bonds.

Judge Hanna stated the policy of the company in calling in the assessments. One per cent is to be annually for a sinking fund for the liquidation of the bonds when they become due, at the expiration of twenty years, and only enough additional is to be collected to pay the interest semi-annually, or annually, as may be agreed upon. It is estimated that the work will be completed within three years of its actual commencement. That is the term of the contract.

AGRICULTURE.

Farm Products of the United States.

Washington, (Dec. 17), Despatch to the N.Y. Tribune.

The following table, just completed under the supervision of Colonel Harrington of the Census Bureau, shows the value of farm products in each State, exclusive of live stock, for the year ending June 1, 1870. It is the first table of the kind ever compiled with any degree of accuracy, and shows that the agricultural products of the country for a single year would considerably more than pay the entire public debt:

Alabama	$66,522,810	Michigan	$81,508,623
Arkansas	40,051,943	Minnesota	33,446,400
California	49,856,024	Mississippi	73,137,953
Connecticut	26,482,150	Missouri	103,035,759
Delaware	8,171,667	Nebraska	6,039,742
Florida	8,909,746	Nevada	1,659,713
Georgia	80,390,228	New Hampshire	22,473,547
Illinois	210,860,585	New Jersey	42,725,198
Indiana	122,914,302	New York	253,526,153
Iowa	114,386,441	North Carolina	57,845,940
Kansas	27,630,651	Ohio	198,256,907
Kentucky	87,477,374	Oregon	7,122,790
Louisiana	52,767,534	Pennsylvania	183,946,027
Maine	33,470,044	Rhode Island	4,761,063
Maryland	35,343,927	South Carolina	41,909,402
Massachusetts	32,192,378		
Tennessee	86,472,847	West Virginia	23,379,692
Texas	49,185,170	Wisconsin	78,027,032
Vermont	34,647,027	Dis't Columbia	319,517
Virginia	51,074,801		
TERRITORIES.			
Arizona	277,968	New Mexico	1,905,060
Colorado	2,335,106	Utah	1,973,142
Dakota	495,657	Washington	2,111,902
Idaho	627,787	Wyoming	45,700
Montana	1,676,660	To'l Un'd S'ts	$2,445,000,000

Wool Clip of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The following statement shows the wool clip of the United States for the year ending June 1, 1870, as returned to the Census Office:

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Connecticut	254,129	Vermont	3,102,137
Massachusetts	408,659	Rhode Island	7,428
New Hampshire	1,129,442		
Maine	1,774,168	Total	6,663,863

MIDDLE STATES.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Pennsylvania	6,567,722	Maryland	435,213
New Jersey	336,609		
New York	10,599,225	Total	17,991,085
Delaware	64,316		

NORTHWESTERN STATES.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Illinois	5,739,249	Minnesota	401,185
Indiana	5,029,023	Nebraska	74,655
Iowa	2,967,043	Nevada	17,020
Kansas	335,005	Wisconsin	4,090,667
Ohio	20,539,643		
Michigan	8,726,145	Total	47,919,667

BORDER STATES.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Kentucky	2,234,450	West Virginia	1,598,541
Missouri	3,649,390		
Tennessee	1,389,762	Total	9,744,253
Virginia	877,110		

COTTON STATES.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Alabama	370,773	North Carolina	799,667
Arkansas	250,273	South Carolina	156,314
Florida	37,562	Texas	1,251,328
Georgia	846,947		
Louisiana	140,318	Total	4,034,269
Mississippi	288,285		

PACIFIC STATES.

	Pounds.
California	11,391,743
Oregon	1,080,638
Total	12,472,371

TERRITORIES.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Arizona	678	Washington	152,713
Colorado	204,925	Wyoming	30,000
Dakota	8,810		
Idaho	8,415	Total Ter's	1,316,590
Montana	7,000	Total States	100,000,000
New Mexico	684,930		
Utah	160,013		101,264,678

The Cotton Crop.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Returns received here indicate that the cotton crop will yield three and one-third million bales.

Crops Generally.

The Department of Agriculture gives the following as the condition of the crops:

The cotton returns received in December are now similar in tenor to the November reports, fully sustaining the moderate promise of improvement upon the somewhat gloomy views presented in October. Yet the change is not so marked as to modify materially the prospect foreshadowed in the monthly reports for July and September. The latest returns would indicate an estimate almost identical with that of the September report for a favoring autumn which could scarcely bring a crop exceeding three and one-third millions of bales. Frosts have been delayed until November, in some localities until the 20th, and the weather has been generally favorable for picking without waste or discoloring of fibre. A fair percentage of the recent local estimates, which have been unusually numerous and complete, gives a total aggregate of 3,400,000 bales as the present expectation of the cotton yield of 1871. [illegible] The corn has been greater in 1871 than in any former year. In June and July the prospect was favorable for a larger aggregate than that of the great corn year, 1870, which exceeded the yield of the preceding year by a quantity greater than that which represents the advance made from 1850 to 1860. The corn crop of the latter year, being small, while the great crop was exceptionally large. A comparison of the figures for these decimal periods will very inadequately represent the average increase of either crop in the past ten years. The first indications of danger to corn were received in June from many points in the West, where worms on sod lands were more destructive than usual. Some injury was wrought by frost in Northern New England as late as June 24. In July the condition of maize was reported above an average, though chinch-bugs were numerous in the Ohio basin. The growth was slow in moist, cold soils in the Alleghanian region until the 1st of July. In August the influence of the drought became manifest in Southern Illinois, Indiana, portions of Michigan, and in other sections of the West, and in portions of the Gulf coast States. The ravages of the chinch-bug became more severe in the Western States. In some localities proving a scourge. With these exceptions, circumstances were highly favorable to vigorous growth and a thorough ripening. Well cultivated generally yielded heavy crops of sound ears. Neglected and shallow culture, more than poverty of the soil, wrought the ruin so frequently reported in such locations. The high temperature of August advanced maturation rapidly, and where aided by drought, caused premature ripening, leaving the kernels shriveled, loose on the cob, and not filled out to the point. In such a case the harvest disappoints the expectation raised by the appearance of the field. In northern latitudes frosts appeared from the 21st to the 30th of September, and caused some complaint of soft corn. On the whole the crop is an average in yield, and in view of the increased area occupied a large one compared with that of last year; it is scarcely less in total amount of bushels, though somewhat lower in yield per acre. The estimate for 1870 was 1,094,000,000 bushels, being 220,000,000 more than that of the small crop of 1869; while a calculation of the local estimates of the present year give a total product of 1,092,000,000. The States producing less than last year are Maine, Vermont, New York, Maryland, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, California, and Oregon. Those reporting equal or larger products are New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, South Carolina, Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska. The States in which the quality of the crop compares favorably with last year are Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Virginia, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Oregon.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The Odd Fellows of Champaign will dedicate their new hall in Metropolitan Block on Monday evening, Jan. 1.

—Henry Henslee, charged with killing his wife, at Delavan, a few days ago, has been indicted by the grand jury of Tazewell County, and will be tried at the present term of court.

—The Rev. Jonathan Wadhams, a graduate of Williams College in 1867, has lately been settled over a church at Oswego.

—A man named Samuel Smith was arrested in Quincy last Tuesday night for breaking into a tobacco factory. He was tried next day for burglary and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year—all in less than twenty hours.

—A young lady living at Ifava shouldered an ax, one day recently, and, going into the timber, cut four loads of wood. She wanted some furs for the cold weather, and she certainly deserves them.

—The thoroughbred steer formerly the property of Widow Byram, of Abingdon, Ill., has been purchased and shipped to Chicago by Mr. Henry Sanderson, of Galesburg. It weighed 2,713 pounds.

—The latest project is to unite Jacksonville College and Knox, the bonus being a Professorship in Knox for the President of the Jacksonville institution.

—Mr. W. M. Randall, of Peoria, while out hunting, a few miles below that city, on Saturday, shot a bald-headed eagle. It measured seven feet two inches from tip to tip, and Mr. Randall intends to have it stuffed.

IOWA.

Dick Arthur, a counterfeiting notoriety, has purchased a mill at the Old Mission, in Fayette County, where he proposes to grind out an honest living.

—Davenport has a church for every thousand of its inhabitants.

—A prompt expressman of Muscatine carries the mail from the Post Office to the cars. The other day the train started for Milton before he reached the depot, when he concluded to make that town his objective point, and drove his mules 18 miles in 57 minutes, in time to make the desired connection.

—During the past year Dubuque has expended more than $1,000,000 on her public and private buildings, streets, and other improvements. This includes railroad expenditures, water works, and a large number of business blocks and private residences.

—A Muscatine man has been fined $5 for squirting tobacco juice against a store window.

—The Blackhawk Brewery at Davenport, owned by Julius Lehrkins & Co., was destroyed by fire on the 12th inst. Loss, $20,000.

—Here is the testimony of Dr. A. S. Welch, President of the State Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa: "There has been no objection to the admission of ladies. We have about fifty; they occupy one wing of the building. I have been asked if the gave trouble in their intercourse with young men? Yes, they do a little occasionally, and but a little. With us, as to intellectual capacity, the sexes appear to be about equal. The difficulties we have with them is far less than with young men alone. Our best chemist, working in the analytical laboratory, is a girl of 17. The girls do all the housework. A matron superintends the girls, and there is a general housekeeper."

WISCONSIN.

Miss Chattie Miller is the prettiest girl in Kenosha. The Baptist people of that city voted her a gold ring for being so good-looking.

—The Waupun *Times* says: "There is promise from the lumbering districts of one of the busiest seasons yet known. Men and teams are flocking there in unprecedented numbers, and the pineries already echo back to us the music of the rugged chopper's axe."

—The Shawano *Journal* says that a crew of men left there, on the 30th ult., to work on the Wolf River improvement. They are to gravel the dams, of which there are twenty-two, and to blast the "dells" so that they will be twenty feet wide in the clear. The Dells are about 400 feet long, from 70 to 100 feet high, and now only about 12 feet wide.

—Joseph Mason, of Hazel Green, has a beard of but five years' growth, which is over three feet long.

—The *Republican* think Darlington should have some other protection against fire than the town pump.

—The Sheboygan *Times* says: "An oleander tree, about two inches in diameter, and seven feet high, belonging to Mrs. Editor, is now one of the most admired objects in the sitting-room of our dwelling. At the present writing it has twenty-eight full-sized blossoms—each about three inches across—of a beautiful, delicate pink and white hue, with about forty buds in the various stages of opening, and over eight hundred more that have fully set for future development. For the last two weeks the tree has constantly had from twenty to twenty-five fully-matured blossoms, with a proportionate wealth of opening buds."

MINNESOTA.

A tri-weekly mail has been placed on the route between Winnebago City and Jackson, leaving the former place on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, and returning on the alternate days.

—Thirty applications have been made by veterans of 1812 residing in the State, for the pension of $8 a month under the act passed last winter, of which number twenty have already been allowed.

—The Alma *Express* states that Mr. Schricker, President of the Mississippi Valley Lumbering Company, has contracted with different parties for 25,000,000 feet of logs, on the bank, at prices ranging from $4.75 to $5.00 per thousand, and he is ready to take 50,000,000 more at the same figures. Aside from this, Vice President Clark is putting in 10,000,000 feet, and other parties, not connected with the company, will add about 22,000,000 to the Beef Slough "drive."

—Two thousand five hundred and thirty dollars and ninety-five cents is the exceedingly liberal contribution from Philadelphia for the relief of the frontier settlers. It was received by Governor Austin last week.

—A very rich gold watch chain and cross have been presented to Dr. C. S. Sheldon, by the Winona Congregational Sunday School, of which he was the Assistant Superintendent. A small gold shield is attached to the cross and bears the presentation inscription.

—A large reinforcement of bridge-builders from the Hastings bridge has been added to the workmen on the bridge at Winona, and things are moving along more lively. From four to six weeks is the leeway given now for the completion of the structure.

—The town of Lake City is out of debt, and has in the neighborhood of $3,000 in the treasury, while its tax assessment this year, for all purposes, is only 30 mills, against 62 last year.

—The Superintendent of Schools of Douglas County having failed to make his return to the State authorities at the proper time, the proportion of the school fund, justly due the County of Douglas, is withheld on account of his carelessness. The sum thus lost amounts to between twelve and fifteen hundred dollars, and there is no way to recover it, except by a special act of the Legislature, soon to assemble. An effort will be made at the beginning of the session to secure the passage of a law which shall to some extent correct the blunder of the County Superintendent.

—Duluth is the most hopeful place in the country. It has now a population of 4,500, but expects an increase of 20,000 next year by immigration.

KANSAS.

A man at Salina boasts of having killed a young buffalo with his belt hatchet.

—Beloit, a year-old town in Mitchell County, will soon have one of the finest court rooms in Kansas.

—Colonel James Montgomery, a prominent man among the early defenders of freedom in Kansas, died on the 6th inst., at his residence in Linn County. He was a native of Ohio. He taught school in Missouri for a time, and his residence in a slave State greatly intensified his abhorrence of the system of human bondage. On removing to Kansas, where he became known as Captain Montgomery, he was the terror of the Missouri border. In the winter of 1859-60, at the suggestion of T. W. Higginson and Richard J. Hinton, he planned the rescue of Hazlit and Stevens, two of John Brown's men, who were confined in jail at Charlestown, Va. The attempt failed, however, through the vigilance of the Virginia pickets. Montgomery and twelve or fourteen Kansas men, who accompanied him were therefore obliged to abandon their design. During the war of the rebellion, Montgomery commanded the Third Kansas Volunteers, and afterwards a colored regiment in South Carolina. He was a man of strong religious conviction, and an enemy to war unless in the defense of the right. He was latterly attached to the sect known as Soul Sleepers, and though his health was very poor, was an energetic itinerant preacher of the views he had adopted.

MISSOURI.

John Pollard, colored, dropped dead in the streets of Palmyra last week. The Coroner's jury decided that he had heart disease.

—The pastors of the several churches at Macon have issued a card calling on the religious and moral people of the community to take part in the nomination of good men for municipal office.

—Troy has raised a subscription of $150, which it offers as a reward for the arrest of incendiaries.

—Two hundred buildings have been erected in Moberly, a four-year-old town, this year.

—The Missouri, at Glasgow, froze over this year earlier than for any of the last fifty years.

—The citizens of North Springfield are preparing a petition to be presented to the Legislature asking for incorporation as a city.

—A Grundy County man has just shipped 200 bushels of hickory nuts to Chicago, and got two dollars a bushel for them.

—M. Singleton, a farmer in Morris township, Carroll County, raised 87 1-2 bushels of corn on a single acre of ground. His field of eighteen acres yielded about one thousand bushels.

—The Paris *Mercury* says the oldest citizen born in Howard County, Colonel Newton G. Elliott, still lives within two miles of the place where he was born.

—Diptheria is raging to an alarming extent throughout Atchison and Nodaway Counties. Many young people, a class which seems particularly liable, are dying with this disease.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A revengeful Tennesseean dosed a neighbor with shot, recently, for calling him a "liar" ten years ago.

—A man in Lexington, Ky., bought a turkey said to weigh ten pounds, but, on arriving at home, he found that it weighed but eight. Going back, he inquired how it happened. The dealer examined the turkey carefully, and then, with a sudden light, exclaimed, "Ah, I see; you've lost the gizzard!"

—One California prison convict is 84 years old, and another 78.

—This is the description of a terrible infant in Fentress County, Tennessee: "The prodigy is only 3 years old and weighs seventy-five pounds, has as much beard as a 20-year old; his feet are eight inches long, though small for one of his build; he is fond of the society of girls, but the boys he detests. His voice is coarse, and his fits of passion are terrible."

—A curious incident occurred in connection with the recent severe snow storm on the Kansas Pacific Road. While the trains was stopped a large number of buffaloes congregated around the train and stood on the lee side of it for protection against the storm.

—A young man in New York is said to be getting rich by contracting obnoxious marriage engagements, and then breaking them off at an expense to his father of $100 per engagement.

—A Sioux City paper tells of a woman there who "died, and was dead two hours, and recovered again."

—Dayton had a heroine. Her affianced took the small-pox, and she nursed him through it. Upon his recovery they were married. Soon afterward she was taken sick, having contracted the disease from him, and died.

—The number of new joint-stock associations forming in London indicates a mania for speculation there, almost equal to the oil and mining fevers which raged in this country a few years ago. In the single month of October there were incorporated in London alone, sixty-eight companies, representing a nominal capital aggregating more than $24,000,000, and aiming to carry on all sorts of enterprises in all parts of the world, under prospectuses promising everything except financial failure.

—The New York *Mail* asserts that "Many fashionable ladies who are partial to low-necked dresses and have not a pretty neck, wear a false neck of wax or alabaster, which, when a heavy necklace is worn with it, can hardly be detected from the real article."

—The society men in New York are beginning to make their appearance with their hair arranged à la Grand Duke. None but blondes can accomplish this result, and, consequently, there will soon be a demand for yellow hair dye.

—A New York lady, very anxious that her lover, a young college student, should creditably pass his examinations, has had masses said in church daily for his success.

—The latest styles of mantel-pieces are of black walnut, inlaid with medallions and pieces of bronze representing scenes from the Old and New Testaments. This is an old style revived.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JEWELRY, WATCHES, SILVER and PLATED WARE.

Largest assortment on the West Side. Prices lower than anywhere else.

C. F. HAPPEL & CO., 270 West Madison, Late 113 Lake-st.

MARK TWAIN DID NOT KNOW THAT **E. R. WILLIAMS, Jeweller,** formerly on Madison-st., near State, now at **434 STATE-ST.,** front parlors (up stairs), is now selling FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES, and SILVER-PLATED WARE 20 per cent below old prices, for the next thirty days. My expenses being small, I can do well by my customers.

$25,000 $25,000 $25,000 $25,000 $25,000 $25,000 **JEWELRY AT COST.** DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CHAINS, AND **FINE JEWELRY,** At No. 46 South May-st., Between West Madison and Washington-sts., BY **R. J. MORSE,** Formerly at 120 Lake-st.

WON'T RETURN, but will sell here at REDUCED PRICES, the large stock of DIAMONDS, WATCHES, FRENCH CLOCKS, AND FANCY GOODS, ordered during the past summer in Europe for our New Store, 83 and 85 State-st. **GILES, BRO. & CO.** 384 Wabash-av. BRANCHES—267 West Madison-st., and 158 Twenty-second-st.

W. B. LANGLEY, Wholesale dealer in Cheap Watches and Jewelry, 24 North Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ROOT & CADY, 612 Michigan-av. **MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS, Steck Pianos, Root & Cady Pianos,** STRINGS, VIOLINS, Also all other kinds of IMPORTED GOODS. Best Goods at Lowest Prices. E. T. ROOT, C. M. CADY, WM. LEWIS. **ROOT & CADY.**

FURNITURE.

WEBER FURNITURE CO., WAREROOMS, 243 and 245 South Clark-st., CORNER JACKSON ST. A large amount of goods arriving daily. **A. A. FARWELL, Agt.**

FRUITS, ETC.

J. B. INDERRIEDEN & BRO. FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC **FRUITS** AND **FANCY GROCERIES,** 111 FIFTH-AV., Between Madison and Washington-sts., J. B. INDERRIEDEN, AUG. INDERRIEDEN, CHICAGO, ILL.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

FOR SORE THROAT, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, or for Tubercular Consumption, Tumors, and other forms of Scrofula, **TONIC OF HEALTH** Alone, is warranted and guaranteed by all Druggists to give satisfactory results when taken up, or price refunded. **TONIC OF HEALTH** Alone, publishes its ingredients around every bottle. 8 oz. $1, 4 oz. 50 cents. Commissioned to Druggists and Dealers. TONIC BLOOD AND LIVER PILLS (one a dose, 25 cts per bottle, in glass bottles), warranted. Address Chicago Office AMERICAN MEDICINE CO.

TEAS.

NEW TEA STORE. THE GREAT Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co. Have established a tea store at **114 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO,** Where they will supply city and country customers in quantities to suit, with the choicest NEW CROP TEAS in every variety and at the lowest importers' prices. Coffees roasted and ground daily. All goods warranted to give perfect satisfaction or the money refunded.

IRON FRONTS.

IRON FRONTS. J. B. & J. M. CORNELL, 141 Centre-st., New York, **BUILDERS IN IRON.** Alban C. Stimers, Sup't at Chicago, 169 WABASH-AV.

RESTAURANT.

HOTEL TABLE At the Imperial Parlors, 584 Wabash-av. 50 cts. per meal.

WATCHES.

Holiday Presents!

ELGIN WATCHES.

Full-plate Movements, adjusted to temperature, in Gold or Silver Cases, for Gents' use.

The B. W. Raymond, H. Z. Culver, and H. H. Taylor movements are especially recommended.

The LADY ELGIN, in Gold Hunting, enamelled, or engraved case, continues the most popular watch for ladies' use yet offered for sale. No more charming present could be made than one of these beautiful time pieces.

The ELGIN WATCHES, of style and price according to taste and purse, are for sale by all Chicago Jewellers.

No movements retailed by the Company.

The Elgin Illustrated Almanac for 1872 has just been received from the Aldine Press, and is in the hands of Chicago Jewellers for presentation to their customers. It will also be forwarded by mail to any address upon application to **National (Elgin) Watch Co.,** Cor. Green & Washington-sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

ARCHITECTS' SUPPLIES.

ARCHITECTS', Engineers' and Surveyors' SUPPLIES, Mathematical Instruments, Colors, Drawing Papers, T Squares, etc., Magic Lanterns, Opera Glasses, Spectacles, Microscopes, etc. **J. G. LANGGUTH, OPTICIAN,** 22 W. Randolph-st., formerly under Museum.

MISCELLANEOUS.

U. S. Express Co. REDUCED RATES on Remittances of Currency, Small Packages, and C. O. D.'s. H. D. COLVIN, Agent. December, 1871.

American Merchants' Union EXPRESS CO. General Office 520 Wabash-av. Branch Office 118 West Randolph-st. Chicago, Dec. 20, 1871. From and after this date our rates for carriage of small remittances of money, $5 to $50, will be from 15 to 25 cents. Proportionate reduction in small parcels and collection rates. O. W. BARRETT, Agent.

GLOBE JOB PRINTING PRESSES. A. C. KELLOGG & CO., AGENTS, 172 West Washington-st. We are prepared to fill orders on short notice for these well known presses. Our new eighth medium will be ready January 15, 1871.

Grand Duke Alexis. A splendid tinted lithograph of the GRAND DUKE ALEXIS, of Russia, will be given away to all persons calling for it, at the TEA STORE of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., 114 West Washington-st.

CHURCH LOTS. We have several fine sites, corners and inside, on the avenues, suitable for the erection of Churches or Dwellings. GEORGE & HILL, 189 State-st.

Bridges, Roofs, &c., The Michigan Bridge and Construction Co. are prepared to erect wooden, iron, or combination roofs or bridges at short notice. Correspondents please address Michigan Bridge and Construction Co., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE.

OFFICE OF LILL'S CHICAGO BREWING CO., Corner Pine-st. and Chicago-av. CHICAGO, Dec. 14, 1871. This company has about 200 puncheons (containing 35 barrels each) which will be sold to the best bidder or cash. Apply on the premises.

Safe For Sale. A fire-Fire and Burglar-Proof Bankers' Safe, made by Schumacher & Johnson, Milwaukee; 1,000 lbs. Burglar chest, with combination lock, inner door, and first-class in every respect. Will be sold cheap. HUGH McLANNAN & CO., Office Shot Tower Building.

1,000 BRLS. CIDER. We have for sale, and shall keep constantly on hand, Michigan Cider, manufactured in years 1869, 1870, 1871. All warranted pure. CURTISS & CARTER, Produce Commission Merchants and Dealers in Domestic Dried Fruits, 127 Michigan-av.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT **Tribune Office,** 15 South Canal-st.

COD LIVER OIL. CARBOLIC ACID. 88 West Washington-st. J. M. HIRSH & CO.

PROFESSIONAL.

MEDICAL & ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE, Before the fire at 129 Wabash-av., now at NO. 123 CALUMET-AV., CHICAGO. This is truly a home of modern improvements, full of comforts for the invalid, and the best medical and electrical means known in the profession used. For reference send for a circular. JUSTIN HAYES, M. D., Resident Physician.

BOOKS.

HOLIDAYS. A Large Assortment of New and Beautiful Books, at Lowest Prices. American Tract Society, 467 1-2 Michigan-av., Chicago.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY Chicago Tribune. ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, In Large Clubs.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872

The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of

REBUILDING CHICAGO,

And restoring its former greatness after its late devastation by fire.

The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

And the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:

Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

Amnesty for all political offences connected with the rebellion.

A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make men and fitness, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced rebuilding our ruined edifice on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon the completion of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be published regularly as heretofore each Wednesday upon the following

TERMS—Payable in Advance.

WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	$1.50
Five copies, one year	7.00
Ten copies, one year	12.50
Twenty copies, one year, and an extra copy to getter-up of club	20.00
Fifty copies, one year, and a copy of daily one year to getter-up of club	50.00

TRI-WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	$[illegible]
Five copies, one year	[illegible]
Ten copies, one year	[illegible]

DAILY:

Single copy, per annum $[illegible]

SUNDAY EDITION:

Single copy, per annum $[illegible]

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TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible — railway time tables: Mich. Central & Great Western Railway; Illinois Central; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad; Chicago and Alton Railroad; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad; Chicago & Northwestern Railway; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, & Chicago]

NEW YORK.

Tweed Likely to Share the Fate of Connolly.

An Effective Raid to be Made on the Corrupt Judges.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TWEED'S CASE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The general opinion seems to be that Tweed will be compelled to go to prison next week, unless he runs away, because his bondsmen can't justify, and he can't obtain new bondsmen, on account of his inability, from the questionable title of his property, to give adequate security. Tweed is reported to be sorely perplexed. He has lost all faith in those he regarded as his friends, saying everybody has either deserted or betrayed him. The demand of the Tammany Sachems, that he should resign the office of Grand Sachem, has been a cruel and heavy blow to him, because he felt confident those men who, he alleges, owe everything to him, would stand by him in any and all adversities. Tweed's intimates say his fortune has been greatly overestimated; that, while he made a great deal of money, he spent vast sums in sustaining political organizations, carrying elections, supporting bullies, rowdies, and a whole box of Tammany hangers-on. Every worthless fellow and professional ruffian had been in the habit of going to Tweed for pecuniary aid for years, and they declare he supported, directly and indirectly, hundreds of families whose heads were his tools. It is stated that he has never been mercenary, but exceedingly greedy of power, and willing to pay any price for it. It is estimated that Tweed spent $500,000 to $800,000, sometimes $1,000,000, per annum for personal, family, and political purposes, nearly as much as he made by all his real estate and other operations. To Mrs. McMullen, his nearest friend, he is reported to have given over $1,000,000, and to have bestowed on her an annual allowance of $30,000 to $40,000. Tweed is not believed now to have, all told, more than $700,000 to $800,000, having lost immense amounts by ruinous sacrifices of real estate and various stocks which he has converted and put into such shape as to prevent their seizure in the event of civil suits going against him. Since the election he has expended money like water, to defeat the ends of justice, and prevent his downfall,—all to no purpose. Strange as it may seem, he is represented as embarrassed for ready cash; that he has really been trying ineffectually during the past fortnight to raise loans on mortgages on real estate. No one knows what it has cost him to be the owner and ruler of New York, for every official, fraudulent voter, fighting man, and thief, has preyed upon his purse, and fairly robbed him of his ill-gotten gains. Every day makes the prospects look darker for Tweed, and it is said that some of his few remaining friends have urged him to quit the country, as he can never live down the obloquy under which he labors. It is generally supposed that if he stands trial and is acquitted, that he will go abroad to stay permanently.

It is becoming more and more probable that the judicial ring, Barnard, Cardozo, Ingraham, and McCunn, will be removed and impeached. Many reformers are sanguine that the notoriously corrupt Judges can and will be sent to the State Prison.

MONEY.

There is no change in the rates for money. The market was very active to-day at [illegible] per cent, gold for loans on government bonds, and [illegible] per cent for turning stocks. There is a great deal of complaint against the Treasury for locking up currency by continuing the gold sales after it is impossible to buy [illegible] at or under par in gold. There is nothing new in the currency movement to and from this centre, which is still against the city banks. The bank statement of to-morrow is awaited with much interest, as the figures are expected to indicate the extent of outflow of currency during the week. The statements of some small banks in this city, not members of the Clearing House, will be omitted from the totals of to-morrow's statements, which may make some changes in the exhibit. The policy will be continued by the Clearing House in the future. The discount market continues close, and prime business notes pass slowly at 10 to 12 per cent per annum. In second-class names the business is limited, and rates high and irregular. It is confidently predicted that after the 1st proximo money will be easier because there will be a large amount of interest disbursed on stocks and railroad bonds, and currency will be returning to New York.

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET

was quiet and steady. Central Pacific bonds were strong and in demand, with an advance in price, closing at 103a103 3-4; Union Pacific first mortgage bonds closed at 91 3-8 to 91 1-2; land grants 78 5-8 to 79; incomes 81 to 81 1-4, and stock 28 1-4 to 28 3-4. The New York agent, on and after the 1st of January will disburse over $1,000,000 in gold in payment of 3 per cent January coupons on the first mortgage bonds of the Central Pacific, Western Pacific, and California & Oregon branch of the Pacific Railroad.

THE JANUARY INTEREST.

The report that the Secretary of the Treasury had ordered the prepayment of the January interest without rebate, on the 26th inst., was premature, as the official instructions have not yet been received at the Sub-Treasury, but they are expected to-morrow.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

was quiet on the basis of 109 1-2 to 109 1-4 for prime bankers' sixty day's sterling bills.

THE GOLD MARKET

was firmer, opening at 108 3-4, declining to 108 5-8, advancing to 109 7-8, and closing at 3 p. m. at 109 [illegible]. The rates paid for the carrying were 6, 7, 5, 1-32 and 3-64 per cent after the board adjourned. The prices declined to 108 1-2, and closing at 108 5-8 to 108 3-4.

THE STOCK MARKET

Was strong and advanced, especially Wabash, Union Pacific, Western Union, and among the miscellaneous shares, United States Express and quicksilver. The general list of railroad shares advanced 1-4 to 1-2 per cent. Pacific Mail was heavy and declined under a pressure of sales.

BREADSTUFFS.

The inquiry for flour was more general though business was moderate. The lower prices current for the low and medium grades attracted attention. At the close the market was fairly active at the reduced quotations. Wheat continues in limited demand. Most holders were firm. The decline in freights gave sellers some advantage, millers buying but little. Corn opened dull at 77a77 1-2c for prime Western mixed, but with a small advance in gold and higher ocean freights, shippers were able to do something, and the close was at 78c.

[To the Associated Press.]

SUMMARY OF YESTERDAY'S NEWS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—It appears that the assignment of Judges for the terms of the Supreme Court in this city for the next two years, which required to be announced one month before the expiration of the year, has not been given to the public. This is said to be owing to the hesitancy which exists among some of the Judges to be known as holding court at the time when the trials of some of the accused Ring men shall occur. Tweed's resignation as Grand Sachem of Tammany has been recently demanded by prominent members of the order. It is understood that Tweed will soon retire, to be succeeded by Isaac Bell.

The time for an examination of of Tweed's sureties is fixed for December 26, with respect to his bail. His friends are now said to be few, and his available cash little.

Rumors are current that the Grand Jury have summoned witnesses to testify concerning Fisk. Important developments are expected to-day.

It appears that the indictments against Tweed were found fifteen days before they were brought into court. All this time the grand jury kept the matter secret.

In the case of Connolly, an order of the court for a reduction of his bail will be served on the Sheriff to-day, and the required bonds having been perfected, probably Connolly will be released from the Ludlow Street Jail, to-day or to-morrow. The delay is due to the fact that he must meet the indictments found against him.

Arrived—Steamship Cuba, from Liverpool. John Jay Vanderbilt and his wife are on the Cuba.

James Worth and Edward Terriers were yesterday found guilty of having ejected an Inspector of Election from a polling place in Brooklyn, at the late election.

The grand jury have addressed a communication to Judge Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, directing attention to the filthy condition of the city prisons. They represent that there is an insufficiency of the police force, and a lack of funds in the city departments.

The charge against Judge Bedford of receiving extra compensation from the city while Assistant District Attorney has been dismissed.

Thirteen new cases of small-pox are reported since yesterday noon.

The President of the Union Trust Company has been summoned before the grand jury to testify as to the deposits of the Ring officials, and the other officers of the company have been subpoenaed, including Augustus Schell, Horace F. Clark, W. H. Peckham, and Peter B. Sweeney—the latter when he comes back from Canada. Mayor Hall was in the grand jury room this afternoon. James Fisk, Jr., and a large number of females were in readiness for examination.

Several prominent merchants and physicians gave their testimony upon the quarantine matter, before the Commercial Committee, at the Chamber of Commerce to-day.

The attachment against the property of R. B. Connolly has been issued in a suit by Patrick Cornell, late Superintendent of Markets, to recover $14,000 alleged to have been paid for groceries, provisions, &c., for Connolly.

An investigation will be made into the affairs of a former clerk of Washington Market to ascertain what has been done with large sums collected from the occupants of stands on the sidewalk of Vesey street. Some of them pay $1,000 to [illegible]